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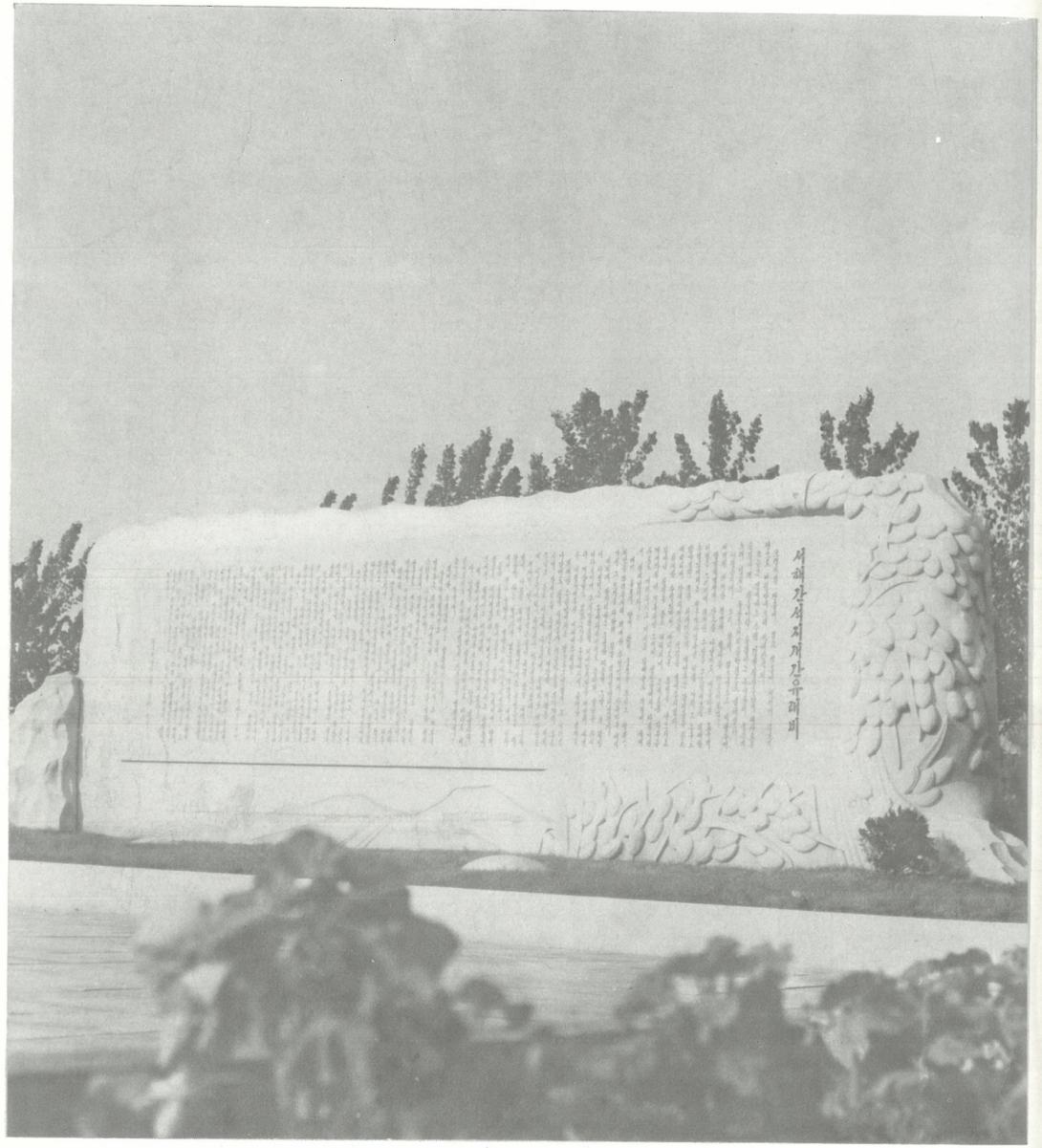
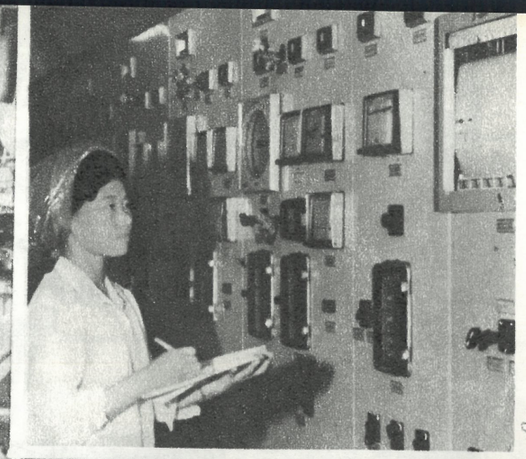


THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG GIVES ON-THE-SPOT GUIDANCE AT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE OF THE TANCHON REFINERY

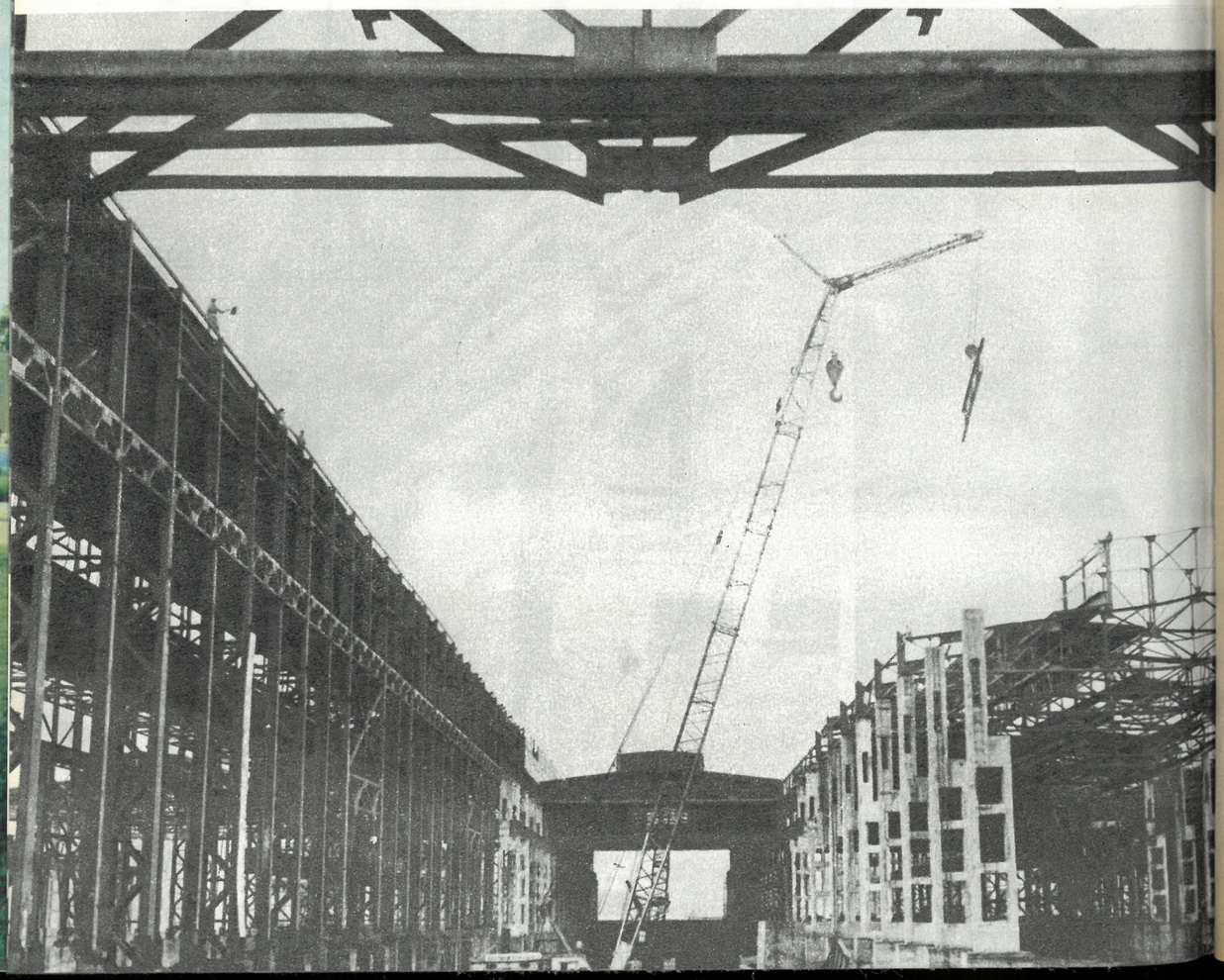


Rolled steel is mass-produced

# *Rolled-steel Production Ever Increases*

—At the Hot Rolling Mill of the Kim Chaek Iron Works—

The cold rolling mill of the Kim Chaek Iron Works is constructed at a high speed



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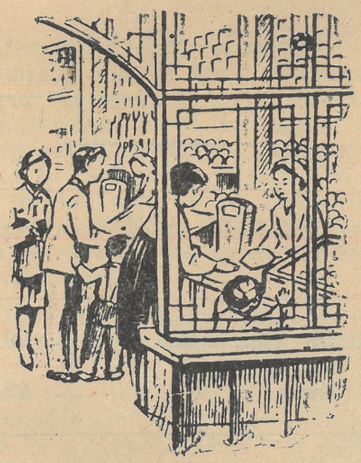

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FRONT COVER: Glasswares Processed

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The monument to the reclamation of the tideland in the West Sea of Korea, erected to commemorate the great grace of the fatherly leader who has turned the long-forsaken barren land into a fertile plain yielding golden crops

INSIDE BACK COVER: Grand nature-remaking work is now in mighty progress as ever

BACK COVER: Farmers go home from the field work

# Great Document Giving Scientific Answers to Fundamental Questions in Revolution and Construction

The great leader of our Party and people Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered a historic report entitled "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea" at the central meeting which was held in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea when the whole country was pervaded with an atmosphere of grand national festival.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's historic report "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea" is an immortal classic document which synthesizes very profound and rich ideas and theories and superb policies clearly indicating the way of struggle for completion of the revolutionary cause of Juche and an imperishable library which gives scientific answers to the fundamental problems arising in the revolution and construction.

In his report the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the undying Juche idea, made a new, overall exposition of the principles of state activity, the path to be followed in the building of the ideal society of mankind and the strategic and tactical policies to be maintained in this process and the ways and means for their fulfilment as well as the essential problems that crop up in the struggle for the independent reunification of our country and in the struggle of the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces to defend independence.

His report signifies a brilliant record of the signal victories won by our people in the course of accelerating the revolution and construction under the banner of the Juche idea and represents a bright beacon illumining the avenue in lending stronger impetus to the socialist revolution and construction. It analyses and reviews the great success the Government of our Republic attained in turning our country into a socialist power of independence, self-support and self-reliant defence, regarding the immortal Juche idea as its guiding compass and adhering strictly to it, and the fine experience gained in this course and expounds the tasks ahead in consummating the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The report is a militant programme for vigorously expediting the country's independent reunification and a valuable revolutionary literature pointing to a clear-cut way for the peoples of new-emerging countries to hasten the triumph of the revolutionary cause in firm unity under the banner of independence.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's historic report "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea" is a programme for the building of the ideal society of mankind embodying the undying

Juche idea.

Its system and contents and each of its passages emanate from the Juche idea that runs through them. The report elucidates the way for spurring on the building of an independent and sovereign state and the revolution and construction in keeping with the requirements of the times and the aspirations of the people and ensuring the independence of the working masses and that of the country and the people, on the basis of the Juche idea. His work is consistent with the immortal Juche idea—herein lies the main source of its invincible might, inexhaustible vitality and incomparable attraction.

The work "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea" enunciated by him is a great historic literature which acquires an enormous theoretical and practical significance in carrying on the revolutionary struggle of our people and the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The report is, first of all, a militant banner brightly illuminating the road for the construction of a truly independent and sovereign state and the final triumph of the revolutionary cause of the working class and greatly inspiring our people to a new struggle and victory, on the basis of the Juche idea.

Basing himself on the great changes wrought and precious practical experiences gained in the 30 years of path traversed by our Republic, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung again made it clear that the thorough implementation of the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-reliant defence is the way of building a genuinely independent and sovereign state and achieving the eternal prosperity and flourish of the nation. The revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-reliant defence constitutes the most correct guiding principle which renders it possible to carry on the revolution in one's country on one's own responsibility and by one's own strength, increase the political, economic and military power of one's country in every way and promote the revolutionary cause of Juche with credit.

Propounding the tasks to be fulfilled by our Republic for speeding up building of the ideal society of mankind in an all-round way by applying the Juche idea more fully in all fields of state activity, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung proclaimed the equipment of the whole society with the Juche idea as the ultimate goal of the Government of the Republic.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

**"Equipment of the whole society with the Juche idea is the ultimate goal of the Government of the Republic."** ("Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," Eng. ed., p. 9.)

This clarification by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great event which has clearly shown the militant slogan our Republic and our people should uphold till completion of the historic cause of the working class. It reflects the fundamental requirement of the future society of mankind, the law of its consummation, the historical experiences gained in the Korean revolution over the period of half a century and the matured demands of the development of our society.

The equipment of the whole society with the Juche idea means the historic advancement of our revolutionary cause pioneered in the forests of Mt. Paekdu to a new higher plane and a sacred struggle for its final completion.

The definition of the equipment of the whole society with the Juche idea as the ultimate goal of the Government of the Republic spread before our people a magnificent blueprint for victoriously capturing the ideological and material fortresses by thoroughly transforming nature, society and people in compliance with the requirement of the Juche idea. And this enables our Republic to prosper forever following the path of Juche.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught in his report, the struggle to equip the whole society with the Juche idea is in essence a struggle to guarantee full independence for the working masses and this purpose is to be achieved through the transformation of the old social system and through the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, to eliminate



the legacies of the old society from all domains of social life.

The report sums up the proud successes scored by our Party and people in the fulfilment of the three revolutions and clearly indicates the direction and ways and means for further developing them in depth. Specifically, the report which subjects to a deep analysis the correctness and vitality of the three-revolution team movement and the three-revolution red flag movement, clarifies the way of making a greater stride in carrying on the three revolutions.

Ever since the start of the building of a new society our Party and the Government of the Republic put forward the policy of carrying on the three revolutions and has implemented it with all consistency.

In his report the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself upon rich practical experiences, scientifically elucidated the historical necessity and the essence of the three revolutions and the concrete tasks for their fulfilment, thereby further developing in depth the Juche-oriented theory on the three revolutions. For this reason the report constitutes a powerful demonstration of the validity of the policy of our Party which set out the line of the three revolutions, long ago and has vigorously pushed it through and an inspiring banner which enables the entire Party members and working people to chalk up greater results in carrying out the three revolutions.

The report which has further enriched the theory of the three revolutions patently shows how to make the revolution until accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of Juche after the establishment of the socialist system. This fully mirrors the revolutionary aspiration and unshakable will of our Party and people to carry on the revolution persistently until complete independence is guaranteed for the working masses.

As the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in his historic report, put forward the task of making the Juche idea pervasive in the whole society and expounded the ways of its fulfilment comprehensively our people came to have another powerful weapon in their struggle for carrying to completion the historic cause of the working class and to put spurs to their grand march, with a clear fighting goal and full of hope and confidence.

His report serves as a militant banner which has opened up a new phase in the struggle to hasten the country's independent reunification, the supreme national task of our people.

In the report, he laid bare the reactionary character and true nature of the "two Koreas" plot of the partitionists within and without who are putting a serious obstacle in the way for the reunification of the country, reclarified the character and essence of the Korean question and set forth most reasonable and active ways for the fair solution of the Korean issue and for the acceleration of the independent reunification of the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung exposed extensively the aggressive and treacherous nature of the plot to create "two Koreas" and newly elucidated the essence of the reunification problem. This is of enormous significance in dealing a severe blow to the internal and external separatists, in uniting all patriotic forces of the nation desirous of reunification and in further strengthening solidarity with the peoples of the world who support Korea's reunification.

The policies advanced by him in his report—the policy to realize dialogue and collaboration between the north and the south, the policy for great national unity, the policy for democratization of south Korean society and the policy of rejecting the interference of the US and other foreign forces—will bring an epochal turn in the work to check and frustrate the criminal manoeuvre for perpetuation of our nation's partition by the American imperialists and their lackeys who doggedly oppose Korea's reunification and seek division, and to promote the realization of the cause of independent national reunification.

The United States should discard its wrong attitude to divide Korea in the form of "two Koreas" and give up its interference in the internal affairs of our nation. The south Korean authorities should stop their criminal and treacherous scheme to make definitive the status quo of division into north and south in a bid to secure an easy

and comfortable life for themselves and realize their wild design for long-term office.

The report represents an inspiring banner in pushing ahead triumphantly the revolutionary cause of anti-imperialism and independence against all shades of dominationism including imperialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made an all-round analysis of the present international situation where a fierce struggle is going on between the forces of independence and dominationism, between the forces of revolution and counter-revolution and which is getting more complicated with each passing day due to the vicious machinations of the imperialists and dominationists for division and disintegration. He also comprehensively analysed the struggle which is being waged by the peoples of the new-emerging countries. Thus he blazed the path for the victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

**"The new-emerging countries should counter the dominationists' manoeuvres for division, alienation and scramble with the strategy of unity. Non-aligned countries, third world countries, should form a broad united front and smash by concerted action the divisive, alienating and scrambling moves of all dominationists."** (Ibid., pp. 36-37.)

In his report, he exposed all moves of the imperialists and dominationists to override the independence of other countries and oppress and control other nations and peoples and, on the basis of the Juche idea, clarified the reactionary nature of dominationism and put forward the policy which calls on all new-emerging countries to fight vigorously against imperialism and dominationism. This policy is a superb one based on a scientific analysis of the present international situation and a revolutionary one for achieving the triumph of the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's disclosure of the nature of dominationism and his elucidation of the strategy of combating it have opened before all the peoples who cherish independence a broad way to realize the cause of anti-imperialism and independence, smashing the manoeuvres of the imperialists and dominationists for aggression and interference, well aware of whom they have to combat.

The report refers also to the policy for forming a broad united front of new-emerging countries on the basis of independence, the task of curbing and foiling the aggression and war moves of imperialism and other fighting tasks confronting the new-emerging countries. This serves as a correct guideline for the peoples of the new-emerging countries in consolidating their national independence, assuring independent development of their countries and in building a new world, independent and prosperous, free from all sorts of domination and subordination.

Under the banner of the three revolutions our people will continue to deepen the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in all fields of the national economy and push ahead more vigorously with the three-revolution team movement and the three-revolution red flag movement. By doing so, they will bring about a new, great upswing on all fronts of socialist construction and make a remarkable progress in the fulfilment of the new perspective plan.

We will smash the "two Koreas" plot of the partitionists at home and abroad and achieve the historic cause of the country's reunification without fail. Furthermore, we will firmly unite with all the revolutionary peoples of the world who advocate independence and redouble our efforts to repudiate imperialism and dominationism and win the victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Invincible is the revolutionary cause of our people who strive for the equipment of the whole society with the Juche idea, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem and following the leadership of the Party, and only greater victory and glory are in store for us.

**Panorama showing the arduous march made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for more than 100 days, leading the main force of the KPRA, to reach the border area along the Amnok River**

# Arduous March

## Magic Tactics

Early in December 1938, the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army left Nanpaitzu and went out on the march towards the border area along the Amnok River.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, Commander of the KPRA, led the long march.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung foresaw that the march would be arduous and in the course of the march, the KPRA might be encircled by the enemy. But he was more anxious about the fate of the fatherland which had turned into a living hell and of the people living in complete misery.

The then revolutionary situation was very difficult and complex. The general Korean revolutionary movement centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle steadily developed with the intensified military and political activity of the KPRA units. Alarmed by this, the Japanese imperialists destroyed the lower organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and strengthened the fascist suppression of the Korean people as

never before in Korea and her border areas, while throwing a large force over 200,000 strong—main divisions of the Kwantung Army, the puppet Manchukuo Army and the police—and even planes into large-scale "punitive" operations against the KPRA.

The great leader decided to move into the homeland, striking the large enemy force by his superb tactics, to meet the hard situation.

In November 1938, he held the historic Nanpaitzu Meeting and put forward a new policy to bring about a steady upsurge in the Korean revolution. In order to carry out this policy, he led the second regional unit, the main force, on this march.

This was how started the arduous march of over 100 days which the guerrillas made, fighting fierce battles day and night and undergoing unimaginable hardships and ordeals. The chief aim of the Japanese imperialists' "large-scale punitive campaign" was to encircle and attack the headquarters of the KPRA and they employed the tactics of the "deployment of troops at strategic strong points" and "long distance pursuit."

The enemy surrounding the Nanpaitzu area discovered the direction the KPRA's main force led by the great leader was taking and doggedly came in pursuit. Taking advantage of the winter weather which was unfavourable for the KPRA, the enemy surrounded the KPRA with double and triple rings of troops and kept up a relentless attack from all sides in joint operations by ground and air forces, crying: "Don't make the KPRA rest, eat and sleep."

The KPRA men had to fight dozens of fierce battles every day with those enemy troops which had been waiting on the alert in every valley and on every mountain ridge and descended on them furiously from all directions, besides the pursuing enemy.

They had to withstand temperatures of 30 to 40 degrees below zero and force their way through raging blizzards and snow drifts. The march was the most arduous in the history of revolutionary war. After the parched rice flour for emergency use ran short, the guerrillas had to eat only water or snow and their clothes were worn to tatters and their shoes frayed.

Though faced with such ordeals, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, always maintained firmly the initiative and dealt crushing blows to the numerically superior enemy by virtue of his masterly art of command and diversified tactics.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in this vein during the arduous march: **We must completely tire out the enemies in the dense forests of Changpai. We must endure this winter, solving the problem of food for ourselves and fighting our way through the enemy around. Only then can we advance to our fatherland once again and save the revolution from crisis.**

Seeing through the enemy's plot to surround and "annihilate" the KPRA at a stroke, the great leader concentrated, dispersed and moved his unit swiftly, thereby scattering and confusing the enemy troops so as to strike hard at them. When the enemy located the KPRA headquarters and attacked it desperately without letup with a large force, he dispatched assault groups to harass the enemy rear.

At times, he lured the enemy troops from place to place, tired them out and then surprised them and wiped them out in a powerful concentrated attack. At other times, he ordered his men to turn off into a side track, leaving footprints going in quite a different direction to lure the pursuing enemy troops into a deep snow drift, and then attacked them from behind. When an enemy force appeared in the forests he moved his unit to the hilly land, and when the enemy came to the hilly area he moved his men into the forests, and struck at the enemy.

The great leader led his unit to get into the midst of the enemy troops attacking from before and behind and slip out of them swiftly, and when the pursuing enemy troops rested, he sent a few men to slip into the middle of their camping ground and fire a volley in all directions, thus touching off a fight among them. He wiped out the enemy hordes, leading them by the nose by his original and mysterious tactics.

It was when the Guard Company was moving around Fuhou Lake, leading thousands of doggedly pursuing enemy troops.

The great leader made his men go around the lake, taking almost all day. The guerrillas went around it the second time. The enemy troops were tired out and the interval between them and the enemy grew bigger and bigger. He ordered his men to lead the "punitive" troops which newly appeared into the interval, concentrate fire on them and turn aside from it.

The two enemy "punitive" troops fought between themselves the whole night, causing numerous deaths.

Indeed, it was not the KPRA but the Japanese imperialists who were hard hit that winter.

## A Bowl of Parched Rice Flour

During the arduous march attended with hard battles the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung imbued his men with a courage to punish the enemy who forced misery and sufferings upon the people and with the noble spirit of living and dying for the country and people.

Drawing immense strength from his words: "**Each time you take a step forward, think of the homeland. Keep in mind that you bear the destiny of Korea on your shoulders,**" his men marched on and on through six-foot snow drifts.

He looked after his men, who were marching through all hardships with faith in sure victory, in the lofty spirit of revolutionary comradeship and with paternal affection.

A young man fell down with exhaustion from the arduous march.

Embracing him breathing hard, the great leader called his name in anxiety and took off his own overcoat and spread it on the snow to lay him down.

The great leader massaged his limbs and put parched bean powder into his mouth. But he was still unconscious, his eyes closed.

He held his face in his hands and looked into it awhile. He massaged his whole body again, his clothes wet with sweats. This warm love restored him to consciousness. He was very glad and gripped him tightly in his arms.

The incident of the "bowl of parched rice flour" which has moved people so much took place during this march.

One day during the arduous march, the orderlies were concerned about the health of the great leader, who had missed several meals, and gave him a bowl of parched rice flour which they had carefully kept in their knapsacks. But he divided it out equally among the young orderlies. They were all moved to tears by his boundlessly warm fatherly love.

This parental love and deep solicitude the great leader showed for his men knit the ranks of the KPRA more closely with one heart and mind. It was the chief source of the men's strength in fighting unyieldingly and emerging victorious in any difficult situation.

The commanders and men of the KPRA defended the headquarters of the revolution with their lives, politically and ideologically with a firm faith that as long as they enjoyed the outstanding guidance of

the great leader they could surely win, come what may.

They firmly defended the headquarters of the revolution where the great leader was whenever it was in danger, luring and destroying large enemy forces no matter what the sacrifice.

## Spring of Revolution

Firmly united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and following the road of victory indicated by him, the KPRA men waged an undaunted struggle. Thus, they were able to succeed in the arduous march, frustrating the long and relentless pursuit, encirclement and attacks of the huge force of the Japanese imperialist army, several hundred thousand strong, and withstanding the merciless cold and hunger.

The enemies wandered in the deep Changpai mountains in search of the guerrillas. However, what greeted them were not the guerrillas but a number of the bodies of their colleagues who were killed by the guerrillas and in the fights among themselves or froze to death during the winter. They saw the miserable end of Japanese imperialism in the dead bodies. They wondered which side it was that was being punished. The survivors thought it was a pity that the "Almighty Emperor" did not stop this misery by raising his white-gloved hand, and trembled with terror.

The arduous yet great march ended in triumph.

One week was enough for the march. But the KPRA men took more than 100 days, fighting many battles every day and enduring unimaginable hardships. The march was a great test of the fighting and political and moral strength of the KPRA; and it was a demonstration of its proud victory.

It was spring when they arrived at Peitatingtzu, the destination of the march. The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in this vein, looking at Paekdu peaks:

**Everything comes back to life in spring. Let's march into our homeland this spring with renewed strength and kindle the torchlight of victory!**

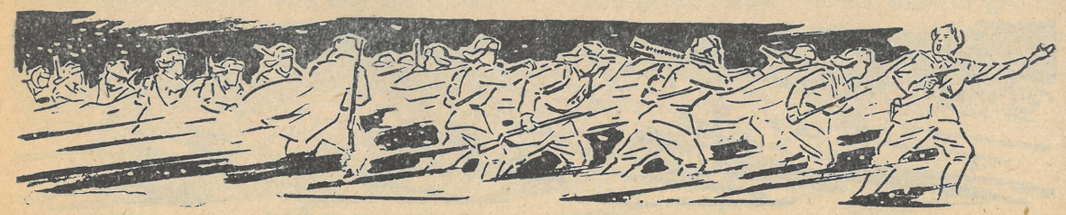
The great leader ordered the main force of the KPRA to launch a big spring counteroffensive.

The iron-willed KPRA men made successive assaults on enemy concentration centres along the Amnok River and moved into the homeland again. They conducted a large-scale operation in the Musan area and greatly encouraged the people who had been temporarily dispirited by the unprecedented fascist suppression by the Japanese imperialists and roused them to the anti-Japanese struggle, thereby opening a new phase in the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

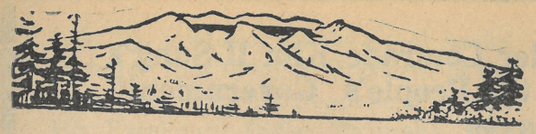
The arduous march was indeed a historic march which dealt an irreparable telling blow at the enemy who made desperate efforts to cut the life line of the Korean revolution and cleared away a difficulty in the way of the revolutionary movement, and opened a new phase in bringing about a continued upsurge in the Korean revolution.

The arduous march was a glorious march which will shine for ever in the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and in the annals of the country and which gave our people a valuable spiritual food—faith in sure victory, indomitable fighting spirit and wisdom and courage.

Kim Sun Hwa







**"LEGENDARY HERO, THE SUN OF THE NATION"**

# *Under Cover of Lunar Eclipse*

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle widely spread among the people were the stories that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung crushed the enemy, changing the weather at will. They were based on his marvelous guerrilla tactics.

It happened in 1938 when the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army wiped out the enemy on Lanitang Hill.

The great leader foresaw the change of the weather and ordered his men to fully provide against the rain before they struck the enemy.

In spite of successive hard blows by the KPRA, the enemy attempted persistent attacks, believing in their numerical superiority.

In the thick of battle dark clouds arose, thunder roared, lightning flashed in the sky and the rain came down in torrents, as the great leader foresaw.

It looked as if the sky would fall right away and the enemy could not even open their eyes. The KPRA men hailed bullets on the enemy.

Enemy soldiers were mowed down and the survivals ran away, saying: "They say that General Kim Il Sung controls the universe. It is true. He brings the rain so that we cannot even open our eyes! It is the best way to fly away to save our skin." Thus, the ranks of the bluffing enemy were broken in a twinkle.

Here is another story:

"Sometimes General Kim Il Sung raises a terrible storm and at other times he causes torrential rain to make the Japanese troops not even open their eyes and crushes them with lightning speed."

This story spread more widely after the battle in Panchieukou.

It was an unusually brightly moonlit night. The enemy troops entrenched in Panchieukou felt relieved of the fear which had tightly gripped them, saying: "The KPRA does not attack us in a brightly moonlit night." They came out and enjoyed the moonlight as if at a festive night.

The great leader guessed rightly the state of their minds at such a time and ordered his men to approach the barracks of the enemy under cover of a lunar eclipse and surprise them. At his command his men ran across the open field in a flash to reach the town before the lunar eclipse started. Shortly after they arrived around the town gate the eclipse began as the great leader had predicted and everything around grew as black as ink.

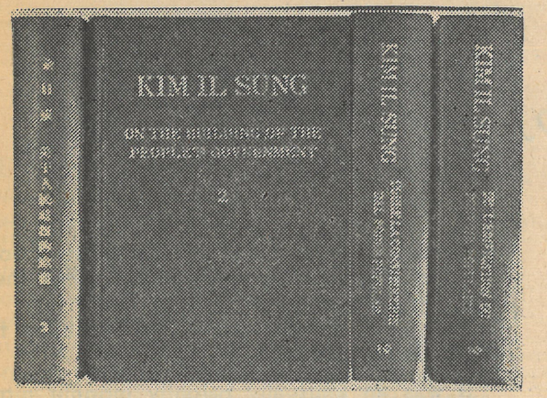
The advance party in disguise of farmers approached the town gate with the lunar eclipse and rapped on it, calling to the enemy sentry: "Sir, pray open the gate. We are now coming back from field work." The sentry opened the gate unwillingly, saying: "Quick and hurry in!"

Flashing into the town one of the advance party did with the enemy sentry in a twinkle and stood "guard" in his stead.

The main unit followed the party into the town without firing a single shot.

Under cover of darkness the KPRA men

## Selection of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Works "On the Building of the People's Government" Published in Foreign Languages




**The selection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's works "On the Building of the People's Government" was published in Russian, Chinese, English, French and Spanish at the Foreign Languages Publishing House in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.**

**A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is respectfully printed in the selection.**

**This selection consists of two volumes containing his ideas on the building of the people's government at different stages of the revolution.**

**Volume I contains 33 works published by the great leader in the period from the time of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to 1961. Volume II carries 16 works published by him in the period from 1962 to 1977.**

quickly approached the gate battery, enemy barracks and other objects and volleyed at them all of a sudden.

The enemies did not know that there was a lunar eclipse. As the bright moonlight faded suddenly and bullets hailed as if by magic, they thought it the work of heaven and met their end without resistance.

After the legend-like mysterious battle the enemies trembled for fear, saying: "It is true that General Kim Il Sung foresees the weather. Otherwise, they could not have attacked Panchieukou by using the lunar eclipse."

In excitement the people also told legendary stories to each other: "General Kim Il Sung foresees the weather three days ahead"; "As the General manipulates his troops anticipating everything, he wins every battle"; "By his magic the General makes thunders rumble and the earth shake and raises clouds and storms"; and "As General Kim Il Sung crushes the Japs by using the tactics conforming to the laws of the universe, the day is sure to come when the Japs will go to ruin and Korea be independent."

These tales vividly show the great leader's completely scientific foresight in commanding military actions and battles and they contain the firm faith of our people that Korea would be independent without fail as they enjoyed the leadership of the great leader who had unusual wisdom and employed mysterious tactics.

Han Hyo Bom



At the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, paid an official state visit to our country from September 6 to 21, 1978 to attend the 30th birthday celebrations of the DPRK.

During his visit the treaty on friendship and cooperation was signed between the DPRK and the DRM.

# Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between DPRK and DRM

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar,

Considering that the strengthening and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the two countries in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence conform to the basic interests of the two peoples and are favourable to consolidating the unity of the Asian and African peoples,

Confirming the determination to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the socialist countries, non-aligned countries, third world countries, and all the revolutionary peoples in conformity with the trend of the present time against imperialism, colonialism, racism and for sovereignty, independence and socialism,

Solemnly decided to conclude a treaty of friendship and cooperation out of the unanimous desire to positively contribute to the common cause of mankind for building an independent state and a new, prosperous world free from exploitation and oppression and agreed as follows:

### ARTICLE 1

The two high level contracting parties shall base themselves on the following publicly recognized principles of international relations in developing the relations between the two countries and relations with other countries:

1. The people of each country have the sacred right of national self-determination to shape their destiny by themselves.

2. Each country has the rights to develop and utilize its natural resources and all other resources in conformity with its national interests.

3. Each country assumes the obligation to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries and observe the principles of equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in other's internal affairs.

4. Each country regards any attempt to oppose the national unity of other countries or infringe upon their territorial integrity as a grave menace to world peace and security.

5. Each country abides by the objectives and principles of the UN Charter and publicly recognized principles and norms of international law.

### ARTICLE 2

The two high level contracting parties shall make every effort to strengthen the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries in firmly adhering to independence, achieving the independent development of the country and building a prosperous socialist society.

**ARTICLE 3**

The two high level contracting parties shall constantly expand and develop cooperation and interchange between the two countries in all domains of economy, science and technology, culture, arts, public health and sports and exchange their experiences in these domains.

**ARTICLE 4**

The two high level contracting parties shall actively strive to expand and develop trade between the two countries on the principle of filling each other's needs.

**ARTICLE 5**

The two high level contracting parties shall energetically struggle to form a broad united front of all countries advocating independence, resolutely oppose all the attempts to divide and disrupt the non-aligned movement, a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our time, and strengthen and develop this movement.

**ARTICLE 6**

The two high level contracting parties shall resolutely oppose all the attempts of imperialists to divide a country in two and subjugate and dominate the peoples of other countries and actively strive to make all the foreign troops withdraw from south Korea and let the Korean people solve the question of Korean reunification independently and peacefully by themselves on a democratic principle without any outside interference.

**ARTICLE 7**

The two high level contracting parties shall actively struggle to destroy the old international economic order, a product of colonialist system and a lever of imperialism for domination, control, exploitation and plunder, and establish a new equitable international economic order conforming to the will and interests of the peoples of the developing countries.

**ARTICLE 8**

The two high level contracting parties shall give information and exchange opinions each other on international problems and international events of common concern and see to it that the two countries support and cooperate closely with each other in international organizations and international meetings.

**ARTICLE 9**

The two high level contracting parties shall actively support the struggle of the peoples against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for winning freedom, liberation and consolidating national independence and firmly join hands with all the revolutionary peoples of the world advocating independence in the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and building of a new society.

**ARTICLE 10**

The present treaty shall come into force as from the date it is signed and remain valid for 20 years.

Unless any of the two contracting parties makes a written proposal to the other side to abrogate the treaty six months before its expiration, its term will be automatically renewed for another 10 years.

Signed in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 21, 1978, and done in duplicate in Korean and French, both texts are equally authentic.

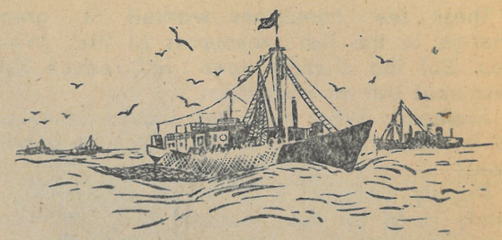
**KIM IL SUNG**
**President of DPRK**

**DIDIER RATSIRAKA**
**President of DRM**



INTERVIEW

# Developing Medium and Small-scale Fisheries in the West Sea of Korea



Sometime ago our magazine's journalist had an interview with the deputy director of the General Bureau of West Sea Fisheries about the present state of the West Sea fisheries and their prospect.

Follows their interview:

* * *

**Journalist:** The fish catch in the West Sea has rapidly increased in recent years. Would you kindly tell me about it?

**Deputy director:** Thanks to the wise guidance and deep concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the West Sea fisheries are rapidly developing every year as a perfect industry with such branches as fishing, culture, processing and with powerful material and technical foundations.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Our country is bounded on three sides by the sea, and there are inexhaustible resources in the sea. Exploitation and utilization of those resources are of great significance in promoting the welfare of our people and improving their living standards."**

The West Sea is rich in marine resources—seasonal-migratory fishes and sedentary fishes, shellfishes and seaweeds. They are valuable for the development of our national economy and for the improvement of the people's living standard.

Taking into full account the oceanic-geographical conditions of the West Sea which is shallow and has many water courses and the variety of fishes, the great leader set forth the correct policy of actively developing the medium and small-scale fisheries there and wisely led the fishermen to implement it.

The output of sea food from there has increased every year and now it is 9.5 times that immediately after liberation.

**Journalist:** The sea conditions frequently change in the West Sea, I know. What influence has it on fish resources?

**Deputy director:** There are more than 280 kinds of fishes in the West Sea, of which we catch over 40 kinds of fishes. In recent years the changing sea conditions altered the variety of fishes. The migration and shoaling of fishes are frequently changed chiefly by the sea currents, tide and by the warm surface current and cold undercurrent permanently

**Sea tangle seedlings are nursed**

existing in some water areas. The abnormal weather directly influences the conditions of the shallow West Sea.

These sea conditions worked a great change in the fish resources of the West Sea. But the change does not reduce fish resources but enriches them.

**Journalist:** What measures should be taken to increase fish catch steadily in such conditions?

**Deputy director:** It is most important to firmly build up the material and technical foundation of the fishing industry. On the west coast there are now scores of state-run fishery stations and seaculture stations, many fishermen's cooperatives, fishery-sideline workteams and fishery sub-workteams. The West Sea fishing industry's material and technical foundations have been strengthened as never before. It has modernly-equipped fishing fleets, thousands of big and small boats and various fishing tackle.

There are ship-building and ship-repair bases in such port cities as Nampo, Sinuiju and Haeju, which build and repair large fishing, processing and transport boats and small boats.

Fishing tackle factories in the west coastal provinces produce and supply various fishing nets, buoys and ropes of different sizes and materials.

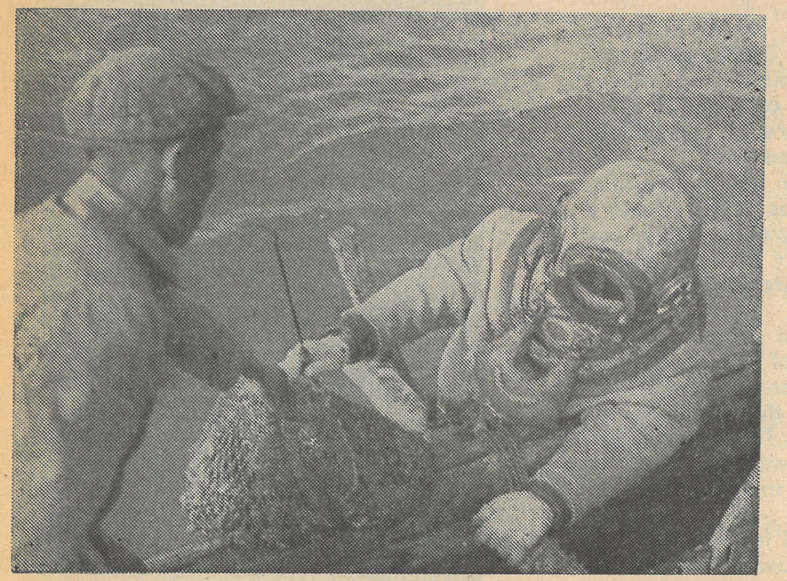
There are also fish processing facilities at different places. There are freezing plants in Nampo and other major consumer areas which supply the population with fresh fishes every season. Canning, pickling and other modern fish processing facilities in major ports mass-produce different kinds of processed goods which suit our people's taste and some of which go to foreign countries.

New fishery bases were built near the fishing grounds so that fishes caught may be unloaded and water, oil, salt and subsidiary food provided in good time, according to the instructions given by the great leader at the meeting of active fishery workers in the West Sea area in March last year.

With the firm establishment of a scientific fishing system relying on such material and technical foundation, the West Sea fishing industry is making stable and steady development.

There are in the West Sea area big fishery science research institutes, fish-school detecting teams which can locate the migration of fishes and its change in good time and well-regulated guidance organs for the fishing industry as a whole. These greatly contribute to establishing a scientific fishing system.

Active and mobile fishing operations are conducted all the year round, intensifying fish-school detecting according to fishing seasons and fishing grounds and strengthening joint operation between detecting boats and commanding boats and between commanding boats and fishing boats, on the basis of prospective forecast of the sea conditions and fish resources given by the research institutes.



**A good catch of famous sea cucumber**



Fishes are caught throughout the year, properly combining diverse small tackle—angle and gill nets and other small fishing tackle—and various fishing methods.

The per-haul fish catch is increasing steadily as a result of further developing the angle-net fishing which takes an important place in the medium and small-scale fisheries in the coastal waters.

Through close creative cooperation fishermen and scientists remade conventional angle nets. Thus they mechanized comprehensively net-casting and hauling, saving many hands and increasing the per-boat fish catch 1.5 times. Recently they made this net lighter and larger and are catching more fishes.

Such successes are being gained everywhere in the West Sea area.

Small-scale fishing operations are also done actively in the coastal waters.

The fishermen in North Pyongan Province made a scientific analysis of good natural-geographical conditions of the coastal waters and the migration of fishes, introduced new nets in small-boat fishing and increased their fish catch 1.5 times. The small-scale fishing fleet of the Nampo Fishery Station is making a big catch of fishes by mechanizing hooking operation.

Fishermen in the West Sea area increased their fish catch by 25 per cent in the first half of this year, as compared with the same period of last year.

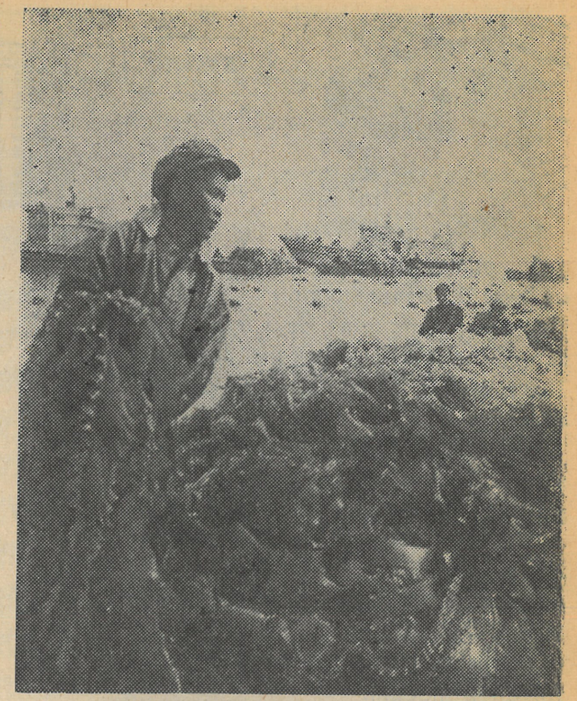
**Journalist:** Rapid progress has been made also in seaculture in the West Sea area, I know.

**Deputy director:** The wide tideland in the West Sea abounds in different kinds of shellfishes including oyster and clam and there are many sea tangle, laver, brown seaweed and other seaweed farms in the Ongjin peninsula of South Hwanghae Province.

By introducing new seaculture techniques and properly combining harvest with protection, in recent years their output has rapidly increased each year.

In the last Six-Year Plan period the output of seaweeds grew 3.2 times.

**Journalist:** Will you tell me about the prospect of the West Sea fishing industry during the Second Seven-Year Plan?



**A rich crop of sea tangle**

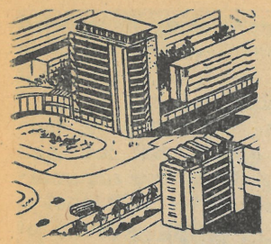
**Deputy director:** Its prospect is bright. While consolidating already-gained successes in the fishing industry, we will make every effort to raise it to new heights as required by the three-point (Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification) policy of the national economy in the new long-term plan period.

First of all, we will actively introduce boats of proper sizes and shapes which suit the distinctive features of the West Sea fishing industry with the main stress on medium and small-scale fisheries and produce and supply more nets needed to catch fishes changing in variety.

We will actively develop angle-net fishing and bring about the automation of fishing operations and industrialization and scientification at seaculture farms.

We will also industrialize the production of pickled sea food, the special product of the West Sea, and the processing of seaweeds.

**Journalist:** Thank you.



ESSAY

# OUR HOME

Sometimes ordinary things in our life give us food for deep thought.

One evening some days ago, I went to my son's school to attend the parents' meeting. There were the pictures of school children on show.

While I was seeing with deep interest the simple pictures depicting their joyful and happy life, a picture attracted my eye.

It was of gorgeous apartment houses, covered with beautiful tiles of various colours, lining a modern street and it was entitled "Our Home."

This picture and its headline gave me food for deep thought.

There are many houses in the world. But in our country the working people like me live in such beautiful and modern houses.

It was more than enough to show the advantage of our grateful socialist system which has built such modern homes for the working people to lead a happy life.

When I was in this thought, an old woman said: "That was drawn by my little grandson on the day when we moved into a new apartment house. It is quite natural, I think, that he should draw such a picture as we were better housed by the fatherly leader."

Her words made me feel more deeply grateful to the fatherly leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"All our working people are provided with adequate food, clothing and housing by the state.... The state provides our workers and office employees with good living quarters, and the peasants also live in modern houses built by the state."**

It is the reality today that our people, who are enjoying full political freedom and are provided with adequate material living conditions, only know that their dwellings are built gratis by the state.

In every street and in every village we can see modern living quarters built by the state.

The day flashed across my mind, when my family moved into a new apartment in the Rakwon Street where we have been living for years now.

Our former house had been a good two-roomed apartment.

The state, however, gave me, an ordinary worker, a new three-roomed flat in the centre of the Rakwon Street.

When I entered the new flat with my children dancing for joy, my joy knew no bounds.

In the rooms with paper-covered floor and kitchen a TV set, quilt and clothing chests, bookshelves and other furniture, and a refrigerator, a washing machine, an electric rice cooking pot and other utensils were waiting for us.

All my family were deeply moved by the great grace of the Party and the state which provided us with such a fine house and necessary household goods.

At that time more than 3,000 households moved into new flats in the Rakwon Street.

With the lapse of time our life gets more bountiful and more houses are built. A new apartment was allotted to my married son last year.

"Our Home" gives me such food for deep thought not merely because our houses are good.

It is also because I feel deeply grateful to the Party and the state for sparing nothing to make our people live the happiest life.

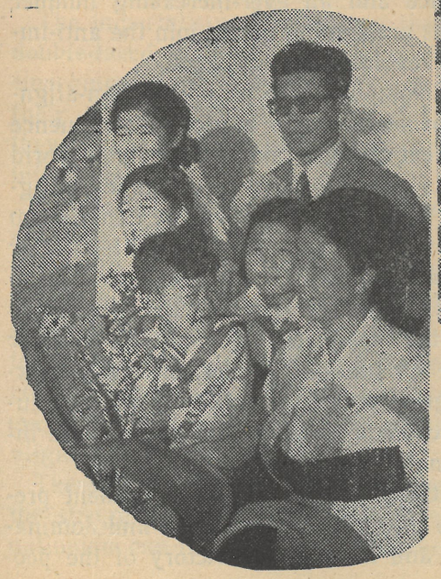


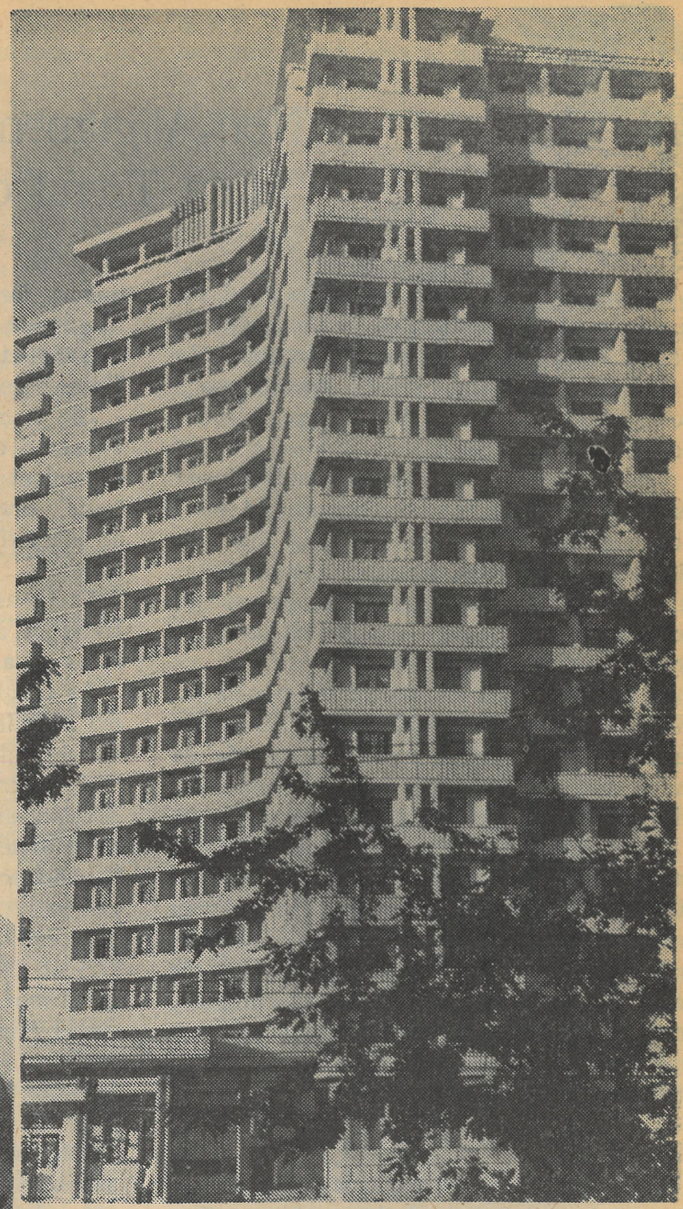
Today housing is posed as a serious problem in the world.

In our country, however, the need of the working people for dwellings is fully met. We owe this entirely to the fatherly leader who regards it as an important policy for the people that the state builds houses for them and wisely leads it to do so.

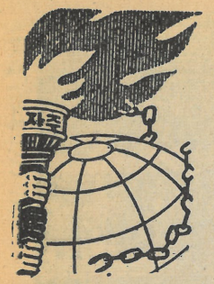
Under his warm love and concern all our streets prosper daily and our houses are always full of the songs of happiness.

Kim Yu Chol
Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant





A well-appointed apartment house for workers



# Non-Alignment Movement Is Main Trend of Our Times

December 16 this year marks the third anniversary of the publication of the immortal classic "The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times" by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The classic of the respected and beloved leader is of tremendous theoretical and practical significance in strengthening the non-alignment movement, a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times, and in accelerating the people's cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

It elucidates the essence of the non-alignment movement and its place and role in historical and revolutionary development, its tasks and the scientific and revolutionary idea, theory and policies on the movement.

In particular, it is a great programme document which gives a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon in vigorously pushing forward the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and further developing the world revolutionary movement; it mightily promotes the world revolution and exerts a profound influence on the development of the international situation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught us:

**"The non-alignment movement is a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force reflecting the main trend of the present era.**

....

**The non-alignment movement is a powerful movement opposed to the aggression and plunder of imperialism and colonialism and the non-aligned countries are the strong newly-emerging forces confronting the reactionary forces of imperialism."** ("The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times," Eng. ed., pp. 317-18.)

The non-alignment movement which has appeared on the stage of history as an independent political force reflecting the strong trend towards independence is a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times.

The reason is that it reflects the main trend of our times and embodies the lofty ideas of anti-imperialism and independence.

As taught by the great leader, ours is an era of independence, an era of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

Today many countries of the world—Asian, African and Latin-American countries and even some capitalist countries—demand independence and an ever-increasing number of peoples are coming out to join the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

Such triumphant march of the non-alignment movement exerts a profound influence on the great changes taking place in the world and deals a telling blow to the policy of aggression and plunder followed by imperialism and dominationism and expedites their decline and downfall. It also provides a powerful inspiration and impetus to the peoples of the new-emerging countries in their struggle for building a new society and exerts a great influence on the world revolutionary cause and the development of the international situation.

The strong torrent of this movement precipitates the ruin of imperialism and dominationism and hastens the victory of the people's cause of liberation.



By correctly clarifying the tremendous role of the non-alignment movement in the development of the world revolution, the work gives a high pride to the peoples of the new-emerging countries and the oppressed peoples and greatly inspires them in their revolutionary struggle, and enables them to struggle purposefully to complete their national liberation cause.

The respected and beloved leader also teaches in his work that the non-aligned countries must intensify the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Strengthening this struggle is needed to develop the non-alignment movement.

Imperialism and dominationism are the mainspring of aggression and war and the chief obstacle to the independent development and social progress of the new-emerging countries.

Not only did the imperialists harshly oppress and exploit the non-aligned countries, the new-emerging countries for a long time; they are further intensifying moves towards aggression and war even now when these countries have won national independence and started to build a new life.

The imperialists are applying the cunning double-faced tactics in opposing the new-emerging countries. When they cannot achieve their aggressive end by peaceful means, they do not even hesitate to resort to armed intervention.

Today the imperialists and dominationists are engaged in scramble in different places of the world to put the new-emerging countries under their domination by alienating and splitting them. They incite discord and antagonism, conflict and disputes between those countries; and they are working harder than ever before to divide and destroy the non-alignment movement.

Therefore, only by further strengthening the struggle against imperialism and dominationism can the non-aligned countries safeguard the revolutionary gains, consolidate national independence, develop independently, and succeed in building a new society and attain national prosperity. This explains that the anti-imperialist struggle is necessary also for the development of the non-alignment movement.

The non-aligned nations should wage a vigorous joint struggle against all forms of aggression and plunder by imperialism and dominationism and form a broad united front and administer blows at them by concerted efforts.

The great leader, in his work, teaches that the non-aligned countries must maintain independence.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung says:

**"The non-alignment movement demands that every country maintain independence. Independence is the soul of a country and its people. Only when independence is upheld is it possible to defend the dignity and honour of the people, achieve the country's independence and prosperity and promote solidarity and cooperation between states on an equal and solid footing."** (Ibid., p. 319.)

Where there is independence there is the happiness and honour of people, and only by upholding independence can they achieve their true independence and prosperity.

The principle of independence demands complete equality and mutual respect among nations. At the same time, it opposes both dependence upon others and subjugation of others.

Only when they maintain independence, the non-aligned countries can defend their rights and dignity as member states of this movement, be faithful to its ideas and successfully solve all the problems arising in the international relations.

Therefore, they must not permit their national dignity and independence to be violated under any circumstances but thoroughly oppose all forms of foreign domi-

nation and intervention.

As taught by the respected and beloved leader, economic self-support is the material base of independence. A country which depends on others economically cannot but follow others politically, too.

If the non-aligned countries are to firmly maintain independence, they must become economically self-supporting by building an independent national economy.

Only when they build an independent national economy under the banner of self-reliance can they repulse any interference in domestic affairs and economic aggression and pressure by foreign forces, manage their national economy by their own efforts and further promote cooperation among themselves on the principle of complete equality and mutual benefit.

The idea of the great leader on strengthening the struggle against imperialism and dominationism and firmly maintaining independence is a revolutionary idea which clarifies the fundamental position and tasks to be held fast to and fulfilled by the peoples of the non-aligned countries in their historic struggle for completing the cause of national liberation.

In his work, the respected and beloved leader emphasizes that the firm solidarity and close cooperation of the non-aligned countries based on the principle of independence are the source of the invincible might of this movement and a sure guarantee for the victory of the common cause of anti-imperialism.

To promote solidarity to the maximum among the non-aligned countries is vital to the development of the non-aligned movement.

When they fight in unity, they can win. Otherwise, they are defeated one by one. This is a truth confirmed by history.

The commonness of these countries is greater than their difference and the forces uniting the movement are stronger than those attempting to divide it.

The non-aligned countries should form a broad united front on the principle of independence and non-interference in each other's internal affairs while keeping the traditions and features of the non-alignment movement, and take a concerted action to frustrate the divisive, alienating and scrambling moves by the imperialists and dominationists. They must not divide themselves into progressive or non-progressive countries. The disputes between them should be solved, through negotiations, by the parties concerned in keeping with their national interests and the interests of the non-alignment movement as a whole.

The non-aligned countries should unite to destroy the old international order set up by the imperialists and establish a new one.

The old international order is an outcome of the colonialist system and the lever of the imperialists in their rule, control, exploitation and plunder.

In order to establish a new, just and equal order, the non-aligned countries must fight imperialism, the defender of the old order, in unity, further strengthen their unity and solidarity and apply collective pressure on it so that it can no longer act arbitrarily on the international scene.

The respected and beloved leader taught that in order to establish a new international order the non-aligned countries should not only firmly unite politically but also closely cooperate economically.

If each of more than 100 developing countries offers one good experience or technique for others, they will have over 100 experiences or techniques.

If they help and teach each other and develop multifaceted economic and technological cooperation on the principle of satisfying each other's needs, they will be able to do tremendous work, to shake off economic and technical backwardness, lay the solid foundation of an independent national economy and build a prosperous independent and sovereign state, without turning to the imperialists and dominationists for help.

As seen above, the idea and theory of the great leader on the non-alignment movement have opened up a highroad to strengthen the movement, expedite the victory of the people's cause of anti-imperialism and independence, and further develop the world revolutionary movement; their correctness and vitality are confirmed daily.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader, our country, as a dignified member of the non-alignment movement, is making every effort, united firmly with other non-aligned countries, to attain the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and social progress against imperialism and dominationism.

In particular, the Korean people's struggle to force the US imperialists out of south Korea and achieve the historical cause of the country's reunification, their national desire, is a main link in the worldwide anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle.

The Korean people are striving to reunify their country independently and peacefully against the US imperialists' machinations to perpetuate their occupation of south Korea and "two Koreas" plot.

The non-aligned countries and all the peace-loving countries of the world actively support and encourage our people in their sacred cause of national reunification, which is a great inspiration to them.

The non-alignment movement, which is daily expanding and strengthening and making a triumphant march, will realize its lofty ideas and objectives, contribute to the cause of world peace and human liberation, and promote the building of a world free from imperialism and colonialism and from all forms of aggression and plunder, a peaceful and prosperous new world, under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

## Burundi Students Inaugurate "Study Group of Kimilsungism" in Geneva

**Recently Burundi students in Geneva, Switzerland, inaugurated a "study group of Kimilsungism."**

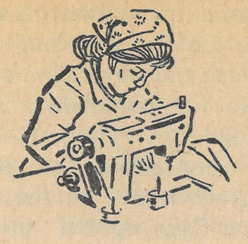
**A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was placed respectfully at the place of honour at the inaugural meeting hall.**

**The meeting unanimously adopted a letter to the great leader with a loud applause.**

**In their letter the attendants of the meeting noted that they formed a study group out of a noble desire to deeply study and grasp his Juche idea and continued:**

**"We extend the highest honour and deepest thanks to the respected and beloved His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the genius of mankind, who fathered the immortal Juche idea and made a great world-historic contribution to the development of human thought and inspires the revolutionary people to a worthy struggle for an independent and creative life, reflecting the unanimous reverence of us all."**

# *Various Good Clothes Produced in Larger Quantities*



Sometime ago, I visited the Pyongyang Women's Clothes Factory.

Bright glass windows and light-coloured tiles on walls made the three-storied factory look much better. You may mistake it for a house of culture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"We must develop the clothing industry to produce various kinds of clothes in larger quantities and promote the population's convenience."**

The chief engineer of the factory led me to processing shop No. 1 which was making innovations in the production of clothes, upholding the great leader's teachings.

In a broad bright room sewing machines stood in rows.

**Experience is exchanged**

The machines were in full work. There were on shelves women's clothes of various colours showing the results of the workers' labour.

I looked at the sewers handling their machines expertly awhile with a touch of satisfaction. The chief engineer said to me:

This shop makes mainly Korean clothes.

Those working at the machines in the first row make clothes for young women, those in the second row for middle-aged women, and those in the third row for the elderly and old women.

I went to the second workteam making clothes for the elderly and old women.

The shop manager said to me that the team members are good at making clothes, can all operate machines and always overfulfil their assignments several times.

She added that her shop fulfilled four months ahead of schedule its yearly plan which was set more than three times higher than that for 1971.

When I asked her about the secret of such a great innovation, she told me about an unforgettable moving story during the great leader's on-the-spot guidance to her factory.

Toward golden sunset in July 1971, the respected and beloved leader, busy as he was with state affairs, paid his third visit to the factory.

He inspected all the production processes of the factory and highly praised workers for the good quality and cut of the clothes they made.

He also saw high-speed sewing machines and took a measure to provide the factory with as many such modern machines as it needed, and instructed to offer all conditions for working mothers of babies to work with no inconveniences.

After that the factory was reinforced with scores of modern machines including high-speed sewing machines, cutting machines and buttoning machines. And it had a new fine creche with a floor space of 10 square metres per child and all welfare service establishments in the compound.

The deep concern of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for their work and life comes out of his great desire to make all our women wear good dresses in all seasons.

They are well aware of this. So they always overfulfil their plan assignments to meet his desire and continue to make innovations in production.

I went to processing shop No. 2 on the second floor. There workers were making various fine clothes for all seasons—overcoats, suits, shirred skirts, one-piece, etc.

"We are doing our best to make clothes liked by our women, and we are responsible for our products and we ourselves inspect them," said the shop manager.

I went to see the technical preparatory room and the factory store.

Workers in charge of technical preparation, the first process of production, were handing over trial products made from designs for production. Salesgirls of the store were selling various new clothes made by the factory, hearing views and demands of customers.

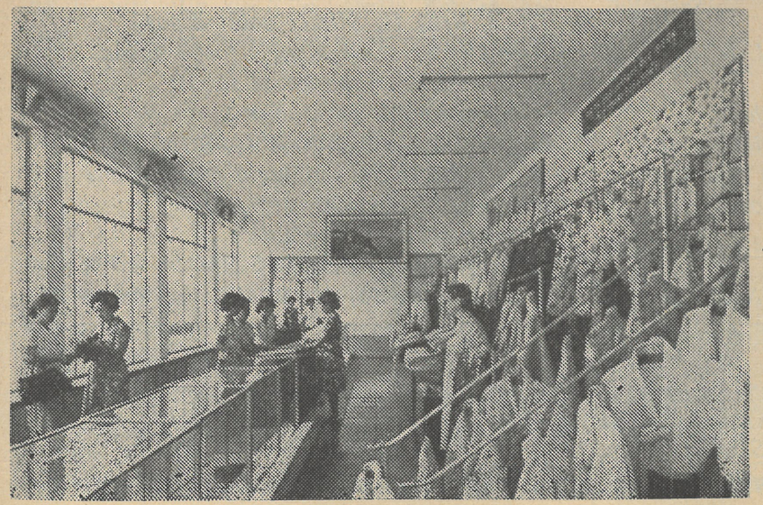
I also visited the cutting workteam. Cutters worked out many good methods to raise actual utilization in cutting and help produce more clothes.

Clothes factories are found in all our provinces, cities and counties.

I left the factory, feeling heartily satisfied with the fact that they are greatly contributing to realizing the lofty intention of the great leader.

**Various clothes liked by women are mass-produced**

**The factory store is always crowded with customers**



# *Larger and Heavier than Mountain, Bigger and Deeper than Oceans Is KIM IL SUNG's Life*

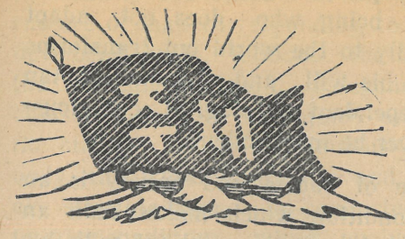
On the Happiest and Greatest Occasion, the 66th Birthday of the Most Respected and Beloved World Revolutionary Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

**By Hamid Mahmoud Wafi**

*Mountains are huge and heavy,*
*Oceans are large and deep*
*But KIM IL SUNG's life is*
*Even bigger and heavier than mountains*
*Larger and deeper than the oceans*
*Like the red sun,*
*KIM IL SUNG's thought lights every corner*
*in the world*
*Far from the east,*
*KIMILSUNGISM sheds her red rays,*
*Warming the people all over the world,*
*Guiding the world anti-imperialist struggle,*
*Flashing the road of victory.*
*How great, genius and strategist*
*is KIM IL SUNG*
*How glorious and staunch,*
*Sons and daughters of KIM IL SUNG;*
*The Korean and world people*
*Armed with KIM IL SUNG's thought,*
*They are wiping out the imperialists and*
*the lackeys.*
*Tens of millions of hearts, in Korea and*
*the world,*
*Are unified ideologically*
*by KIM IL SUNG's thought.*
*Towards Korea, tens of thousands of eyes*
*are looking*
*Looking happily at the birth-land of their*
*beloved leader KIM IL SUNG*
*The great helmsman, KIM IL SUNG,*
*Had kindled the flames of world revolution*
*He is leading it from victory to victory*
*Oh, KIM IL SUNG,*
*Like a giant embraces the people,*
*As strong as steel,*
*And like courageous eagle flying in the sky*
*of revolution*
*Against the west wind;*
*KIM IL SUNG makes the challenge*
*He destroys the world tyranny.*
*Oh, like a gigantic current,*
*The world revolution broke out;*
*KIM IL SUNG leads it,*
*Its base is the thought of KIM IL SUNG*
*Its mainstay is KIMILSUNGISM*
*And its path of advance,*
*To us, KIM IL SUNG pointed out*
*Along it we shall always forge ahead*
*People all over the world shout;*
*—Glory to the great Korea,*
*The motherland of KIM IL SUNG*
*—KIM IL SUNG's thought is invincible*
*KIMILSUNGISM is the holy*
*Charter of world revolution*
*—Long live KIMILSUNGISM*
*—Long live KIM IL SUNG, the most*
*respected and beloved leader of world*
*revolution....*
*A long long life to him.*

(Writer is Editor-in-Chief of Sudan News Agency)





# Independence Is What Keeps Man Alive

It is a fundamental question in the establishment of the revolutionary world outlook and practice to clarify correctly what kind of being man is and what is the most valuable for man. Only when man understands clearly this matter he can transform the world in a revolutionary way with a correct viewpoint and attitude towards the world and enjoy a worthy life.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Independence is what keeps man alive. If he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal. We might say that socio-political life is more valuable to a man than physical life. He is a social being. If he is forsaken by society and deprived of political independence, though he seems alive, he is virtually dead as social human being."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, pp. 257-58.)

Independence means the human nature of hewing out his destiny by himself against all sorts of subordination. Accordingly, it is fundamentally different from all servility of blindly adapting oneself to the change and restrictions of nature and submitting to social oppression and subjugation.

Man lives and acts in connection with the surrounding world. Therefore, man's independence manifests itself in the relations with the world.

Nature is a living environment vital to man and he cannot live apart from nature. This, however, does not mean that man is fully ruled by nature.

Man is an independent being who subordinates nature to himself and controls it. The chief aspect, the essential content, in the relations of man with nature is not restriction and influence man has from nature but his great action on, his domination of, nature.

The more society develops, the more apparent man's independence in the relations with nature becomes. In primitive society people, much controlled by nature, were little independent. As society developed, people got freed more and more from the fetters of nature and became more and more independent. Now man is conquering more and more of nature and becomes more and more independent in the relations with nature.

Man's independence manifests itself also in the social relations.

Man lives in the relations not only with nature but with society. There cannot be any abstract human being out of the social relations. The relations of man with society decide his relations with nature. It is because man's relations with nature are established through his social relations. In other words, the working activity of man to transform

nature was conducted collectively, socially, from the beginning.

As man is a social being, he is influenced and restricted to some extent by social relations. But man is not a mere passive being restricted and influenced by social circumstances but an independent being who transforms and controls the social relations to meet his will and demands. As the history of social progress shows, the social relations are not unchangeable but have been constantly altered and developed by man in keeping with his desire and needs.

All this proves convincingly that man is an active being, an independent being, who is not subjected to nature and society but controls them to meet his will and demands.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Man can be an independent and creative social being only when he possesses the consciousness of independence and creative ability."** ("Theses on Socialist Education," Eng. ed., p. 3.)

Man's independence is guaranteed by his consciousness of independence and creative ability.

The consciousness of independence is fundamental in making man an independent being. The ideological consciousness of independence is a systematized consciousness which concentrically reflects man's demands and desire for independence; and it plays a decisive role in making man an independent being.

Ideological consciousness determines the value and quality of man and regulates all his activities. The independent ideological consciousness makes people fight against all kinds of subordination and all their activities independent. It makes man an independent being who does not adapt himself blindly to the world but transforms it to meet his will and demands. Man without independent ideological consciousness can never be independent.

Knowledge of nature and society is an important condition which makes man an independent being in the relations with his outer world. As man has a scientific knowledge of nature and society, he can understand and use the blind elemental forces and laws of nature and society to serve his aspiration and demands and control them.

The independence of man is also guaranteed by creative ability.

The creative ability of man is a strength to change and transform nature and society in line with his will and needs and an ability to make himself more powerful. Through his constant thinking and study, his mental activity, man deepens his knowledge of the world and creates advanced thoughts and theories, sciences and literature and arts; and through his work, revolutionary struggle and other practical activities, he transforms nature, creates the material wealth of society, and continuously changes society.

As he has such a creative ability, man can become an independent being who exercises his independence in all areas of social life and practically controls the actual world.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The independent consciousness and creative ability of man are not born. No man possesses ideology and knowledge from birth."** (Ibid., p. 3.)

The independent consciousness and creative ability are based on the physical structure of man corresponding to his highly-developed brain. Without the function of the developed brain, independent consciousness cannot be formed and without the strength of the harmoniously developed body, the working activity and revolutionary struggle cannot be conducted. The material conditions which enable man to have independent consciousness and creative ability—brain and physical structure—are naturally born. But the independent consciousness and creative ability of man are not born but are formed and develop through his social life and education.

People have independent consciousness and creative ability in the course of struggle to free themselves from all fetters of the world around themselves, transform nature, make means of existence and labour implements and to reorganize old society.

In socialist society, the independent consciousness and creative ability of people are formed and develop more comprehensively as creative labour and revolutionary struggle, particularly socialist education, are strengthened.

The independence of man is not born. It is a social attribute which is formed and develops socially.

What is the reason why independence is what keeps man alive and why it is the most valuable for him?

It is that independence is an intrinsic attribute of man. Independence is a fundamental condition for the existence and development of man.

Man is an independent being who transforms and controls nature. This is the fundamental feature of man distinguishing him from an animal. If man fails to carry on the independent activity of transforming and conquering nature to meet his demands, he differs little from an animal entirely dependent on nature.

Only when man has independence in social life too, can he maintain his dignity and value as a human being and lead a life worthy of man. If man loses independence socially, he is a slave and he is treated like goods or cattle. Therefore, ignoring independence is tantamount to ignoring man himself. All the activities and struggles of people, the popular masses, are to achieve and protect independence.

The question of man's independence was, in essence, a question of political independence and political independence became the socio-political life of man after the division of society into classes and the rise of state. It is because political independence is the main condition for realizing the independence of man.

Political independence means the freedom and right of political life, political activity. If man has no political independence, he is dependent on others politically and is excluded from politics. Then, he loses independence in all areas of social life and such a man is virtually dead as a social human being, though he seems alive.

That is why winning political independence is fundamental in the struggle for independence and political independence becomes the socio-political life of man.

For man, a social being, socio-political life is more valuable than physical life. It is because man can enjoy a dignified and independent life when he has political life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's original thought that independence is what keeps man alive contains a valuable truth that for man, a social being, socio-political

life is more precious than physical life.

A true man, a revolutionary, wants not to keep his physical life as other's slave but to live as a dignified and independent man even for a moment, not dependent on other.

Man who has no political life is a pitiful man. A man who does not know politics, the country and society but only keeps his physical life, cannot find his life worth living, and his life is little different from that of animal.

Therefore, what is the most valuable for man, a social being, is not physical life but socio-political life.

There is a limit in man's physical life but his socio-political life has no limit and is eternal. It is because man's independence, his socio-political life, is connected with society, collective and organization and is inherited and develops socially.

The revolutionary feats performed by a generation in the struggle for independence and their brilliant political life serve as a valuable wealth, the source of strength, for the coming generations in their revolutionary struggle and life.

Inheriting the political life and the revolutionary achievements the revolutionary forerunners upheld and made, readily sacrificing their physical life, the rising generations realize their independence more deeply and widely.

In this historical course, the independence of people expands and develops and the valuable political life of the forerunners devoted to the struggle for independence and their revolutionary spirit and exploits live in the hearts of people and shine brightly forever.

## Championships Won

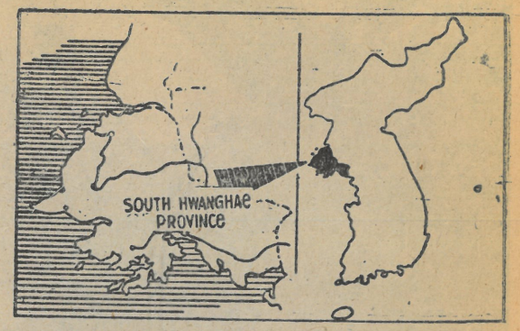
Li Ho Jun, people's sportsman of our country, came first in the air rifle shooting at the recent 13th friendship army shooting championships held in Lvov of the Soviet Union.

He brought Juche Korea another fame by winning 392 points in this event, displaying the high marksmanship which he had cultivated in his day-to-day training, upholding the Juche-based sports policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The championships were attended by a large number of best marksmen selected from the Korean People's Army and armies of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and Democratic Yemen.



# *South Hwanghae Province*




South Hwanghae Province is situated in the west of the central part of our country. It is bounded on the north by South Pyongan Province, with the lower Taedong River in between, and on the east by North Hwanghae Province and Kaesong, and on the southwest it faces on the West Sea of Korea across which the invisible Military Demarcation Line runs.

Even after liberation Ongjin, Kangryong, Chongdan, Yonan and Paechon Counties south of the 38th parallel of N.L. in the province had been under the control of US imperialism which occupied south Korea in place of Japanese imperialism. They were liberated by the Korean People's Army during the great Fatherland Liberation War against the aggressors. The provincial capital is Haeju.

This province is known for the US imperialist aggressors' massacre—surpassing that of the Hitlerite-Nazis in Oswiencim—during the last Fatherland Liberation War.

During our temporary strategic retreat the US imperialist aggressors, struck hard by our people carrying on heroic guerrilla activities at different places in the province, arrested and massacred guiltless people at random.

In Sinchon County known as "Korean Oswiencim," they brutally killed over 35,000 people accounting for one-fourth of its total population and they murdered as many as 120,000 people in the province.

They killed anyone who fell into their clutch—old and young, men and women. Their brutality and barbarity were beyond human imagination.

The Sinchon Museum in the province displays materials showing their massacre which arouse burning hatred and bitter curse of US imperialism in the hearts of visitors.

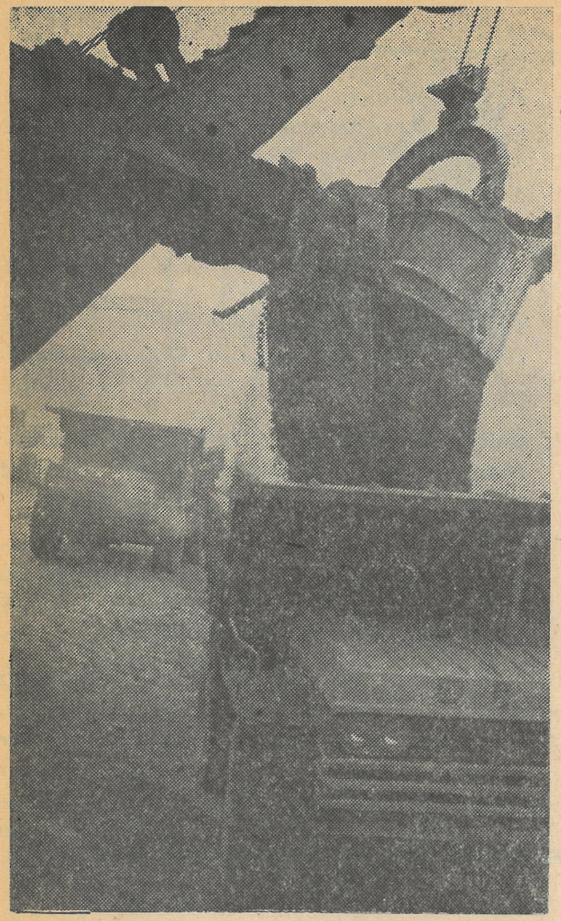
People of the province which had rung with indignation with the atrocious enemy, US imperialism, rose as one man after the war and turned their province into a paradise for themselves, emulating the spirit of the patriots who had heroically fought against the enemy to the last moment of their life, shouting "Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

## Main Rice Producer of the Country

The province has a warm climate and many plains including the Chaeryong and Yonbaek plains. So it is fit for grain production.

The vast Chaeryong plain is noted for its grain production from old times.

Before liberation the Japanese imperialist aggressors took away an enormous amount of rice from the province but they did not build irrigation works to speak of and its grain output decreased yearly.



**High-quality iron ore is mass-produced at the Chaeryong Mine**

Since liberation, however, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has given constant guidance and deep concern to turn the province into a rich producer of rice.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught us:

**"The solution of the grain problem is one of the most fundamental tasks in socialist construction.... We should direct our main efforts to grain production and, on this basis, develop a diversified agriculture."**

After liberation, under the wise guidance and deep concern of the great leader, the province rapidly developed into one of the leading rice-producing provinces, a province with a diversified and modern agriculture. With large capital investments made by the state every year, the province mightily promoted the large-scale Chongdan and medium and small-scale irrigation projects, thus completing paddy irrigation and most of non-paddy irrigation.

The irrigation network in the province is the most ramified in our country. It boasts of hundreds of large and small reservoirs and several ten thousand *ri*-long waterways.

Drainage projects were carried out on a large scale in the province. As a result, lands and crops are completely protected from the standing water. The drainage works established in the province can pump out at one time five times as much standing water as the watermass of the Taedong River, one of the six longest rivers in our country.

Besides, river improvement, tidewater-control dike construction and afforestation have been carried out on a large scale to protect the fields and crops better from natural calamities.

Now many ten thousand tractors and other modern farm machines and lorries are used in farming in the province. Rural electrification has already been realized and agricultural chemicalization is in smooth progress. Through land rezoning several ten thousand *chongbo* of lands have been converted into standard fields for mechanization and a vast tideland in the West Sea reclaimed for crop cultivation.

While increasing the rice yield, the province raised two grain crops a year and markedly boosted the output of non-paddy crops. The result is that the province has now become a main grain producer, a rich rice producer, in our country:

It is one of provinces which are most developed in fruit farming. It created orchards everywhere including Kwail County the whole of which is a big fruit farm. It now exports its fruits to other countries.



## Powerful Industry

South Hwanghae Province had no industry worthy of the name in the pre-liberation days. But, under the wise guidance of the great leader it has now become a powerful industrial province with ore mining, building-materials and other heavy industries and food, daily necessities and other light industries.

It has big iron mines including the Chaeryong and Unryul Mines and leading nonferrous ore mines in our country. These mines have been expanded on the basis of scientific geological surveying and equipped with modern machines and technology. Their output is increasing every year.

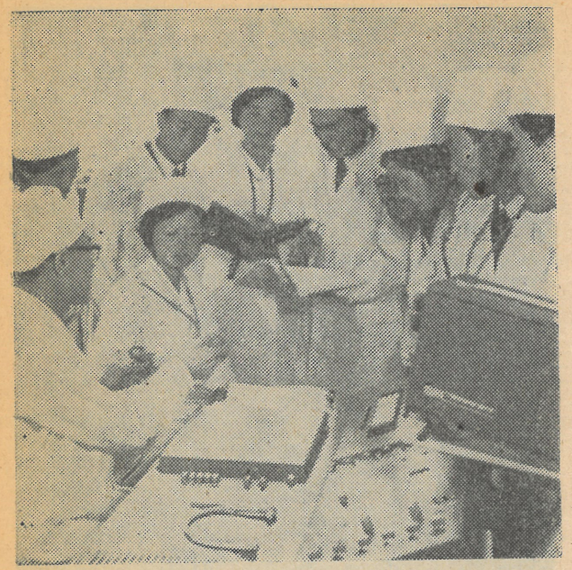
There is the large long-distance belt conveyor, a great creature of our age demonstrating the might of our Juche industry, at the Unryul Mine.

This conveyor carries 50,000 tons of dirt from the mine into the sea daily and it is also used for reclaiming tideland.

Silicic sand extraction occupies a big place in

**Rice harvesters produced at the Haeju Tractor-drawn Farm Machine Factory**

**Bumper crop visits the Chongdan Plain every year**



**Able doctors in the making**

the mining industry of the province. The sand is inexhaustible on the coast and is of great importance in the development of our glass industry. Cement is the main product of the building-materials industry in the province, and its output is more than enough to meet the enormous provincial demand.

Before liberation there was no foundation of machine industry. But the province has now its own machine industry for the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and produces rice transplanters, harvesters and tractor-drawn and other farm machines, and machines needed for fishing industry and local industry and meets its demand. The local industry holds an important place in its industry.

Every city or county in the province has its own local industry factories such as foodstuff, daily necessities, textile and paper mills using raw materials found abundant in itself.

The province has many modern fishery bases and seaculture farms including the Haeju Fishery Station and the Ongjin Seaculture Station and its output of sea food is increasing markedly.

* * *

A rich and cultural life is blooming in the province.

The provincial capital, Haeju, once a small consumer city, has become a large modern city with multi-storied apartment houses for the working people and public buildings and well laid-out streets.

The city has many primary schools, senior middle schools, and agricultural, medical, normal, teachers' training and other colleges.

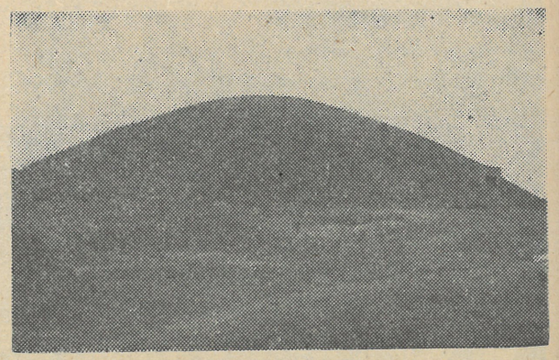
Before liberation the province had no college at all but now it has a strong comprehensive cadre training base which can produce as many technical personnel and able cadres as it needs.

All county seats in the province have been built up well as a base linking town and country politically, economically and culturally, and the countryside converted into a socialist modern one rich and good to live in.

There are holiday homes and sanatoria at scenic places and spas including Kuam, Chinpo and Sokdam for the working people.

Chong Bong Ik

**Anak Tomb No. 2 (in the Koguryo period)**





# *Making Workers and Peasants Masters of the Country*

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Ours is a most democratic and stable state which was established by the people and relies on the solidly united forces of the whole people, based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class, and which draws the broad masses of the people into state affairs. Our Republic is a genuine people's state which ensures the workers, farmers and all other strata of the people not only political freedom and rights but also their material and cultural welfare."**

As all things on the earth bear flowers and fruits under the sun in the sky, today our people enjoy a worthy life as genuine masters of the state and society under the loving care of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The fatherly leader brought up our workers and peasants oppressed and humiliated under Japanese imperialist colonial rule to be fine revolutionaries, genuine masters of the country.

It was one spring day in the year after the country's liberation. There was a young man of 24 among model workers who came from all over the country to Pyongyang. He was Comrade Pak Won Sul, a worker of the Sinchang Coal Mine, who, together with other active miners, distinguished himself in the rehabilitation of the mine destroyed by the fleeing Japanese imperialists and in increased coal production.

That day model workers had the honour to meet the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero.

The respected and beloved leader talked also with Pak Won Sul. He heard that he had lost his parents in his early years and worked, swallowing all manner of insults, with the mines from the age of 15 and felt sorry for him, stroked his labour-calloused hands as if thinking of the bitter past of our youths when they were stateless.

Saying that our Party was a party for workers and peasants who, like him, had been badly off and humiliated, he encouraged him to dig much coal to contribute to the prosperity and development of the country. It was an expression of the fatherly leader's deep trust in him.

Back to his mine, he worked hard and his workteam carried out its yearly assignments under the historic national economic plan, the first of its kind in our country, within four months.

On May Day the same year he had the honour to meet again the great leader.

The great leader was highly pleased at his good results in coal production and said that whereas in the past those who took up arms and fought for freedom and independence of the country were revolutionaries, after liberation those who strove to rehabilitate rapidly the economy destroyed by the Japanese imperialists and increase production for the prosperity and development of the country and the improvement of the people's life could be said revolutionaries and that such revolutionaries and patriots were precisely people like him.

The respected and beloved leader kindly asked him about his work and the living conditions of the miners, and emphasized that the safety of coal miners had been disregarded under Japanese imperialist rule but after liberation it could never be so and primary

attention should be paid to labour safety.

That day he gave Won Sul and other 12 model workers and functionaries the highest commendation of the state at the time. And he seated the miner on the rostrum of the report meeting in honour of May Day, and at a banquet he held the worker's hand high and introduced the model collier to the attendants in a resounding voice and honoured a toast to him. He also sent precious gifts to the miners of the Sinchang Coal Mine.

Some time after that, he had another great favour of the fatherly leader, the story about which he should hand down from generation to generation. When he heard the glad news, he was spending his holidays at the rest home in Mt. Kumgang-san.

Two peasants in Pongsan County, North Hwanghae Province, presented the fatherly leader with new rice they reaped from their fields distributed through the agrarian reform, wishing him a long life in good health, but he refused to eat it himself and sent it to Won Sul and an engine driver Li at the Kowon Locomotive Yard.

Out of a single desire to repay his deep trust and love with loyalty, Won Sul took the lead in increased coal production. His mine was known to the whole country for its fulfilment of the national economic plan and introduction of new techniques.

In the course he grew to be a full-fledged master of the mine and an energetic socio-political worker.

Under the careful guidance and concern of the respected and beloved leader, he became Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Miners' Union at 25 years of age in November 1947. Later, he was elected a member of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and an alternate member of the Party Central Committee.

The respected and beloved leader was greatly satisfied with his growth as a full-fledged revolutionary and political worker and sent him to the Central Party School to acquire political and practical qualifications for his work, and made him attend many international meetings as a representative of the Korean working class.

So deeply loved by the fatherly leader, he had devotedly fought for the great leader and for our Republic, the genuine people's power, until he died a hero's death in a battle against the enemy in October 1950, during the Fatherland Liberation War.

Pak Won Sul was not the only one who grew to be a revolutionary under the fatherly leader's loving care and had an undying political life.

The great leader spoke highly of Kim Jae Won, a peasant in the Namuri Plain in Chearyong, who was the first to donate rice to the country out of patriotism in the year after the agrarian reform, as a patriotic farmer and trained him, a farm hand of the past, to become a deputy to the First Supreme People's Assembly in 1948 when our Republic was founded.

Even under the pressure of state cares immediately after liberation, the great leader received Li Gye San, an ordinary woman from a mountain county in Kangwon Province, and, learned that she could not read and write our language, he encouraged her to study and got her in the van of the countrywide anti-illiteracy campaign. Under his constant concern and love she became the chairwoman of the management board of a cooperative farm and a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

The fatherly leader, who holds dear workers, peasants and other working people, always mingles with them, loves them, gives them strength and courage and rears them to be proud revolutionaries, leading personnel of the revolution.

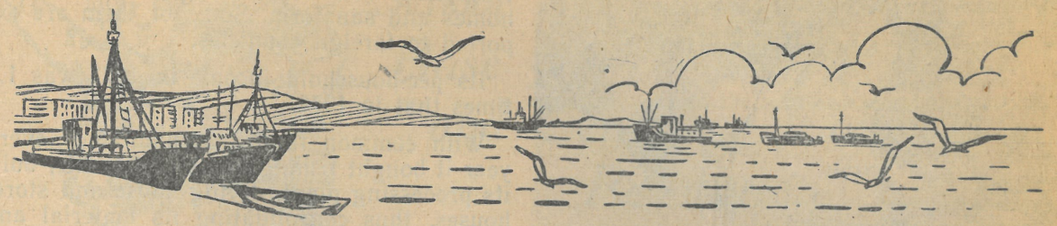
Under the tender care of the respected and beloved leader, all our people have become full-fledged masters of the country, revolutionaries of priceless political lives.

Today, humiliated workers and peasants of yesterday and their sons and daughters have become deputies to the power organs of all levels up to the Supreme People's Assembly, Labour Heroes, and able socio-political workers.

That is why our people deem it their greatest honour to have respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation, as the great leader and renew their resolution to march along the road of victory indicated by him.



# *Haksadae Fishermen's Cooperative*



There are many small fishermen's cooperatives, as well as large state-owned fishery stations, on our east and west coasts.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Our east and west coastal waters abound in seasonal as well as sedentary fishes, shellfishes, brown seaweed, tangle and other seaweeds. We can obtain them easily with simple fishing tackle, without going out to deep seas."**

The fishermen's cooperative is a socialist cooperative economy which is organized voluntarily by the working fishermen and based on cooperative ownership of fishing boats and tackle and other means of production and joint labour.

The Haksadae fishermen's cooperative is situated on a small inlet in Riwon County at the northeastern part of the east coast of our country.

This cooperative of a small number of fishermen makes a big catch of fish every year without large investment mainly through medium- and small-scale fisheries in adjacent waters. It also cultivates various seaweeds well.

Migratory fishes teem around islands in the sea off the cooperative. There are many kinds of sedentary fishes, mussel, sea cucumber, sea urchin, abalone and others.

So the cooperative catches fish all the year round, applying various fishing methods.

It uses various nets including set net.

It applies seines to catch large shoals of fishes which come in winter.

It pays deep attention to small-scale fishing mainly by small boats.

The small boats are equipped with various fishing tackle for fishing with reel and multiple hooks and netting. The fishermen employ all kinds of fishing methods; when the boats sail out, fishermen lay nets and haul in, when they sail back from gathering raw abalone, sea cucumber, mussel, sea urchin, or scooping octopus.

This cooperative pays much attention to shallow-sea culture.

In the past it gathered mainly seaweeds living in the sea. But now it carries on their culture on a large scale.

**The famous catcher of octopus in the cooperative**

**Dried cuttlefish is packed neatly**

It started the culture in 1968.

Upholding the great leader's instructions given at a conference of workers in the field of fisheries in the east coastal area, it paid much attention to sea culture along with fishing.

Sea-culture technique developed and experience was accumulated and the cooperative came to harvest over 3,000 tons of tangle and other seaweeds every year.

Especially after the conference its per-boat fish catch increased sharply.

Through the "300-days'-fishing-and-rich-catch struggle" initiated by the fishermen on the west coast the cooperative makes a big haul of fish every year.

In 1977 Gill-net Boat 3619 caught 2.4 times as much fish as in 1976.

All other motor boats of the cooperative surpassed their state plan assignments nearly twice.

Today, as against 1968, the output of its aquatic products increased 4.8 times, of which fish 3 times.

Fishes caught by it are mostly quality fishes. They are supplied to nearby factories, enterprises and cooperative farms and rest homes and sanatoria. Some of them are exported to foreign countries.

Its per-household income in 1977 was 1.6 times that in 1976.

With common funds accumulated every year it bought fishing boats and tackle, built its processing plant, drying house and storehouses, thus consolidating its material and technical foundations.

Two-storied modern houses stand in rows for fishermen on the sunny hillside. The village on the seaside looks just like a picture.

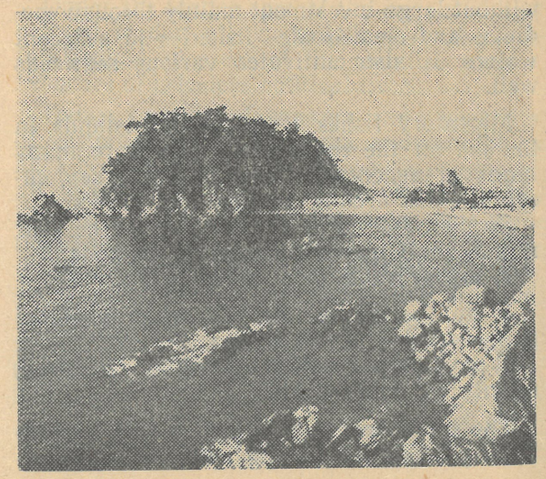
Fantastic rocks seeming to have planted their feet deep into the waters, sheer cliffs, high mountain peaks and the sunrise in the East Sea leave deep impressions.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan the cooperative will conduct active fishing operations by various methods and catch 8,460 tons of fish and gather 4,200 tons of seaweeds.

The people of Haksadae are moving ahead energetically towards the bright future, showing the advantage of the fishermen's cooperative established by the great leader through their fruitful work.

Kim Mun Song

**Picturesque Haksadae**



# *School in Socialist Society— Base for Revolutionization and Centre of Cultural Revolution*

In his immortal classic "Theses on Socialist Education," the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, attaching great importance to the duty and role of educational institutions and guidance and assistance in the work of education, gives a scientific and revolutionary answer to all theoretical and practical problems arising therefrom.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"In socialist society school is the base for revolutionization and the centre of the cultural revolution. Through educational work school contributes to the ideological and cultural revolutions."**

In socialist society school is the base for revolutionization and the centre of the cultural revolution, which brings up the people into men of a new type and gives them profound knowledge of nature and society.

This is because, through educational work, school contributes to the ideological and cultural revolutions.

In socialist society the revolutionization and working-classization of men begins in school. Schools rear the new generation into Juche-type revolutionaries, through which they promote the revolutionization and working-classization of all members of society. Schools make all the rising generation and working people comprehensively developed men of high cultural and technical level and spread a new socialist culture in the whole society.

But in exploiter-class society schools merely distribute knowledge and technology and train servants meekly obeying the exploiting class. So, in such society they can neither give men independent consciousness and cultivate a creative ability nor practically serve social progress.

The great leader most correctly clarifies the position of school for the first time in history, thus clearly showing the real way for the educational institutions to fully discharge their mission and role as a powerful means of educational work and revolution and construction.

The mission of school in socialist society is to bring up the rising generation into new Juche-type men and train native cadres on the basic principles of socialist pedagogy.

Bringing up the new generation to be new Juche-type men is a work for the everlasting prosperity of the country and training native cadres is a decisive guarantee for energetically promoting the revolution and construction.

The theses expounds all tasks to be fulfilled to discharge the mission of school.

In order to fully discharge its mission, school should correctly organize and carry out the work of educational administration. What is fundamental in this work is to en-

sure that the work of educating the students goes through the necessary pedagogical processes exactly.

As rejects are produced at factories without going through the set technical processes, school cannot train useful personnel without passing through the necessary pedagogical processes. So it is necessary to map out well the education programme, the first pedagogical process, and guide the teachers to make adequate preparations for teaching, teach the students well what is set forth in the education programmes, and improve the methods of teaching and correctly give all forms of lessons envisaged in the teaching schedule.

Regularizing and standardizing school work is an important task of the educational administration.

School should guide the extra-curricular activities and political and organizational life of the students with responsibility, and it should arrange well its educational environment and manage itself assiduously.

In the theses, the great leader gives a full scientific elucidation of the position and role of teachers.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Teachers are directly in charge of educational work. In our society they are career revolutionaries who bring up the younger generation to be successors to the revolution and Communists."**

In socialist society teachers are career revolutionaries. This is because educational work is a revolutionary work to bring up the younger generation to be heirs to the revolution and teachers are directly in charge of this revolutionary work. The quality of the young people depends on teachers' role.

In socialist society teachers are in such an important responsible position.

The theses defines it as an important duty of teachers to teach students well and responsibly guide them in their studies and life after school.

To do this, it points out, teachers must thoroughly revolutionize and working-class-ize themselves and steadily raise their qualifications.

The theses fully clarifies the position and role of the instructors of the League of Socialist Working Youth and Juvenile Corps at school and of nursery school and kindergarten teachers and the tasks to enhance their role and the direction and ways to train teachers.

In his theses, the great leader gives a full account of the Party guidance of education, state guarantee and social support for educational work.

As seen above, in his theses the great leader, basing himself on the immortal Juche idea, propounded a flawless theory on the duty and role of educational institutions and thus perfected the whole system and content of socialist pedagogy, a revolutionary theory on educational work, and provided a potent theoretical and practical weapon for giving fuller scope to the advantages of our socialist educational system and carrying out successfully educational work.

Under the rays of the theses on education authored by the great leader our schools are carrying out with flying colours their duty as the base for revolutionization and the centre of the cultural revolution.



# *Pyongyang Needlework Institute*

A general view of the Pyongyang Needlework Institute

They stitch assiduously, helping each other

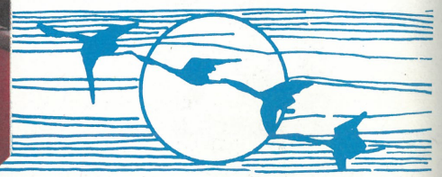
Pattern designer at work

Embroidery "Tiger"

Embroidery "Eight Fairies of Mt. Kumgang"

Serious discussion over a stitch

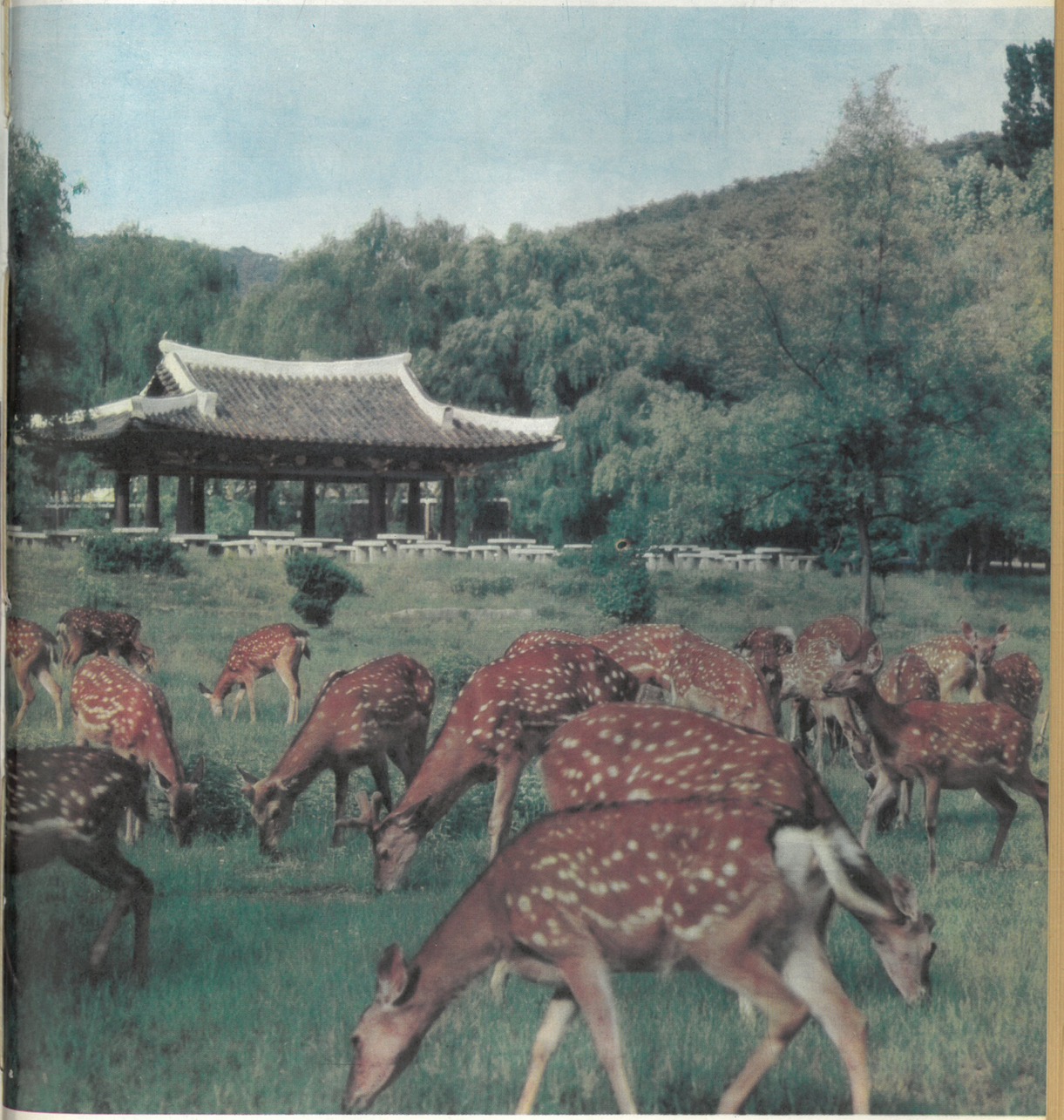
Various congratulatory flags are made here too



Opinions are exchanged on a product

# Central Zoo

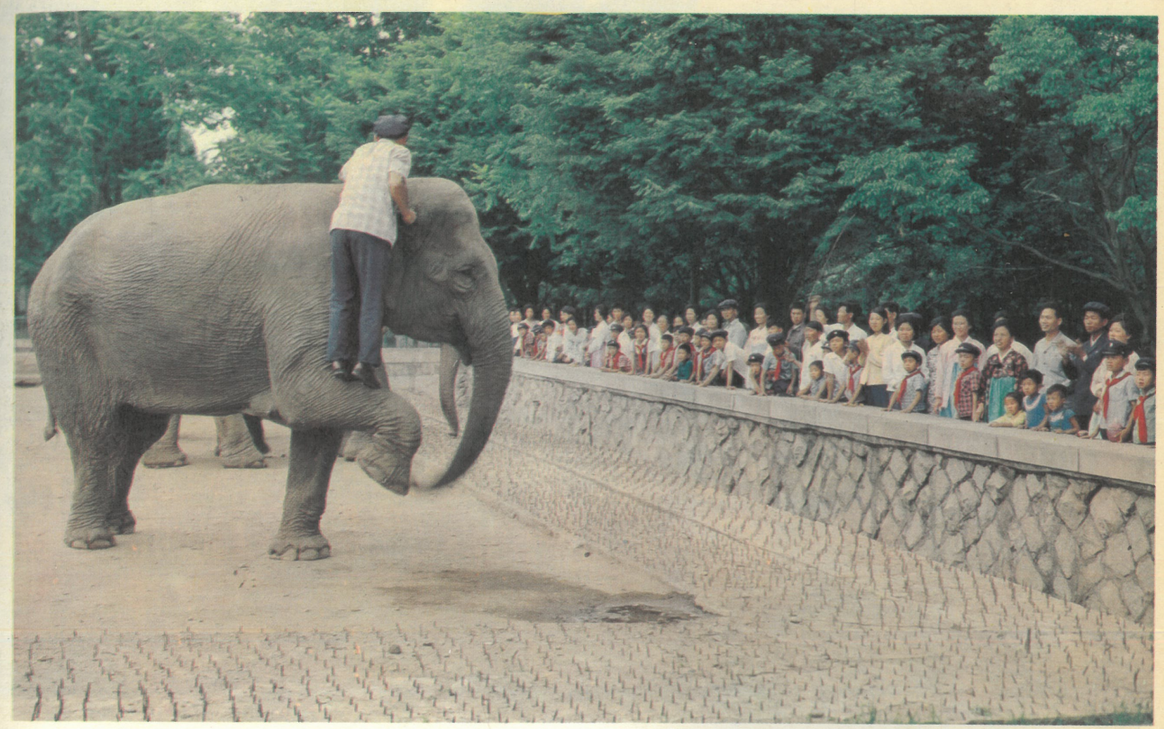
**The beneficial animal, deer**



The waterfowl pond

Hippo

Giant panda



Elephants are good players

Tiger and lion

**Ostrich**

**Korean pheasants**

# "His Excellency President KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader, Is an Inspirer of the Artists of the Third World"

**Dr. Khalid Saeed Butt**
**Director-General**
**Pakistan National Council of the Arts, Islamabad, Pakistan**

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is one of the giants of the Third World, who has spent a lifetime in the unrelenting revolutionary struggle of the people of Korea against imperialism and who has won glorious victories in this struggle. He stands in forefront of the ranks of freedom fighters and is honoured and revered by the peoples of the Third World. His teachings and examples are an inspiration to all the oppressed people who are resisting exploitation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has endeared himself to the people of Pakistan because he has established friendly relations with Pakistan on the firm foundations of a principled resistance to external intervention by imperialism in the affairs of small countries and he has responded generously to any request for help. Comrade Kim Il Sung sent some experts to train Pakistani to stage Mass Gymnastic Displays. In response to this request three teams of Korean experts came to Pakistan to train our physical training instructors. Music composers, stage designers and lightmen. It was through our association with these Korean experts that we got the opportunity to learn much about Comrade Kim Il Sung and his ideas. The energy, skill, devotion and disciplined labour of these Korean experts inspired our physical trainers, musicians, designers and organisers to put up a most impressive mass gymnastic display in the shortest possible time.

Subsequently the Korean designers conducted a course of training in stage arts for about 80 theatre workers in Rawalpindi.

Those who were associated with these Korean experts learnt many things from the men, who were imbued with the ideas and spirit of their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They learnt the Juche idea which is the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, best-expressed in the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, **"To establish Juche means holding fast to the principle of solving for oneself all problems of the revolution and construction in conformity with the actual conditions of one's country, and mainly by one's own efforts."**

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"It is the requirement of the laws of socialist and communist construction to create more material and cultural riches by steadily raising the people's level of ideological consciousness and boosting their zeal for production, thus encouraging them to make continuous advance and uninterrupted innovation."**

This is also the basis of the Chollima spirit. It is interesting that Comrade Chin Ung Won, a smelter of the Kangson Steel Works, is the one who first proposed the

Chollima Workteam Movement. The Party actively supported his excellent proposal and the revolutionary slogan "Let us advance at the speed of Chollima" spread all over the country. It may be pointed out here that Chollima is a winged steed covering one thousand *ri* a day, which appears in an old Korean legendary tale.

The acceptance of a comrade's excellent proposal to become part of the Constitution is an excellent example of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The spirit and method have been explained in article 12 of the Constitution:

**"The State thoroughly applies in all its work the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method to guarantee that the higher bodies help the lower, the masses' opinions are respected and their conscious enthusiasm is roused by giving priority to political work, work with people."**

We in Pakistan have seen the impact of the Juche idea, the Chollima spirit and the Chongsan-ri spirit and method. It was at July 1976 that a team of Korean experts in Mass Gymnastic Display arrived in Pakistan. After some preliminary meetings and short tour of the country they started their work. The work, divided into three parts, the gymnastics, the musical accompaniment and the background illustration, was taken up in earnest, simultaneously. Physical trainers from all over Pakistan were invited and they were trained by the Korean experts in a matter of days. The songs on national themes and lofty ideas were collected and set to music. The background illustrations were prepared to depict the progress made by Pakistan in the fields of industry, agriculture, education and self-defence. Inspiring slogans were added and in less than eight weeks the display was ready and was presented to state leaders on 7th October 1976.

Another team of experts of stage technique came to Pakistan in the third week of October 1976. Their first task was to propose changes on the stage of the Liaquat Memorial Hall so that shows of extraordinary proportion may be organised on it. Their hard work and expertise changed the stage altogether. The experts were requested to train Pakistani young men and women in the stage techniques, which was almost new to us.

The short training programme of a little more than a fortnight has proved to be of great benefit to our young men and women. In the technique of stage lighting new dimensions have been suggested. In stage-setting and stage-designing new methods have been imparted with which our trainees prepared novel effects with their own effort, under the guidance of the experts. The slide-making and the working of back projection were entirely new for our trainees. With bright colours, our trainees were taught to prepare full-scale background scenery for the background against which the performers could do the play. The background enhances the impact of the theme and the performance. Back-projection with its unlimited possibilities can add immeasurably to the scope of a performance. Thanks to the quick and systematic method of training by the Korean experts, our young men and women learned the new techniques in a very short time.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

**"Our literature and art have become the literature and art of the Party, of the revolution and of the people in the truest sense of the term and are becoming a powerful means in educating our working people along communist lines."**

The wisdom of these lines can only be judged in a correct reading of the theory of socialist realism. Realism may have been a theory depicting the reality in art and literature. And different artists and writers somehow chose their own areas of reality and restricted themselves to presenting it with the full force of their pen and brush. But such adherence to reality does not help in changing the existing conditions. Socialist realism is the study of the existing condition followed by a struggle to change it. In this way, socialist realism makes man the master of his situation. It does not leave him as slave of the reality. That phase of realism was attained by the camera. Even then when the camera was used rather selectively it sometimes failed to provide the full-scale measure of the conditions as these actually existed.

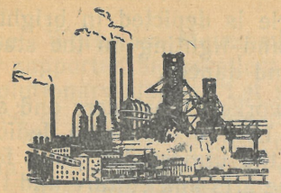


The proper literature and art, therefore, is that which serves to change the conditions and becomes part of the revolutionary movement. The Korean literature and art has, therefore, been turned into a powerful weapon for the Korean revolution, a textbook of life to arm the people with a revolutionary world outlook and communist ideology. The broad-based literary and art movement aims at encouraging the workers and farmers to work creatively. The results have been surprising and brilliant. Great works of fiction based on facts of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle have been written and have been made into great cinema, opera and dance. "The Sea of Blood," "The Flower Girl" and "The Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Member" can be quoted as a few examples.

The art of painting as I saw concentrates on presenting the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Korean people and depicts the people's struggle against the foreign aggression and domination under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung. It is characterised by bright colours, forcefulness and exquisite artistic detail. It is essentially Korean art and yet in artistic quality it embodies and embraces the aesthetic skills of the great European and Asian art. These old and accepted traditions in techniques and colour have been used by Korean artists to promote the revolutionary cause. The results are astounding. The canvases are not only lit with great mastery of technique and control over colours but are also informed with revolutionary spirit and zeal. The same is true of all other arts. Great optimism and conviction in the ultimate and complete success of the people's struggle is depicted in bright setting, costumes and lighting on the stage, in operas, films and dances.

Our theatre workers, designers and art organisers learnt how to work with dedication, zeal and with the utmost discipline for the promotion of the arts and culture and to root out individualism, slackness, Bohemianism, factionalism from organisations engaged in creative work. They also learnt to relate all the work of artists with the aspirations of our people and the lofty goals of our national endeavour. Pakistan has been engaged in resisting imperialists' intrigues and intervention in its internal affairs and in this struggle our painters, music composers, theatre artists, puppeteers and dancers have been inspired to play an active role in defending our national cultural heritage and educating and inspiring our people to strive more vigorously for a prosperous, free and democratic Pakistan.

The artists of Pakistan are grateful to Comrade Kim Il Sung for sending us representatives of Korean artists to work with us and to teach our artists. This was not only an expression of good will to Pakistan, but was also an example of the solidarity of the artists of the Third World engaged in a struggle against the common enemy. We in Pakistan, especially the theatre artists, musicians and organisers of the Mass Gymnastic Display, share the joy of the Korean people in their celebrations and wish Comrade Kim Il Sung a long and happy life as we wish the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a happy and prosperous future. We also hope that the cooperation between Korea and Pakistan will be further deepened and widened.



This Is How We Did

# Solution of the Problem of Funds

## 2) Effective Use of the Established Funds

Our Party and state, while expanding the sources of funds to the maximum, paid great attention to the effective use of the established funds.

If funds are not used rationally but wasted or kept idle they will be insufficient no matter how much they are accumulated for the building of an independent national economy.

What is important here is to fix the right orientation in making investments in capital construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"...The basic orientation of investments in capital construction should be set in such a way as to continuously direct the greater part of them to the productive construction and secure the speedier tempo of productive construction than nonproductive construction."**

How to divide the accumulated funds between productive and nonproductive construction has a great bearing on the building of an independent national economy, the tempo of the development of the economy as a whole and the improvement of the people's living standards.

Under socialist society productive construction is an indispensable condition for the growth of nonproductive construction. Only by speedily increasing productive construction is it possible to enlarge production capacities which are essential for the procurement of funds, equipment and materials for nonproductive construction.

Meanwhile, nonproductive construction ensures the growth of productive construction by rousing the working people's interest in expanding production and increasing accumulation.

From this, our Party and state attached primary importance to productive construction in making investments in capital construction and, on this basis, steadily and rapidly increased nonproductive construction as well.

And even in investing in productive construction they systematically augmented the investments in the construction of industry, the leading domain of the national economy. The share of industry in the total investments in the capital construction of the national economy accounted for 49.6 percent in the post-war Three-Year Plan period, 51.3 percent in the Five-Year Plan period, and it has shown a steady growth ever since.

In order to make an effective use of the accumulated funds, our Party also defined the correct direction for the construction of heavy industry which took great funds.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"While steadfastly guaranteeing the priority growth of heavy industry, the Party has also endeavoured to build a heavy industry not just for heavy industry's sake, but one capable of most effectively serving the development of light industry and agriculture and the improvement of the people's standard of living."**

In preferentially developing heavy industry which entailed a huge sum of funds, how to build it in what direction had a great bearing on the overall development of the national economy and was of great significance in raising the economic effectiveness of the capital construction investments.

In our country the turnover of funds could be accelerated and their effectiveness raised in the building of heavy industry by putting stress on the branches which would effectively serve the development of light industry and agriculture and the improvement of the people's living standard, that is, the branches which were, directly or through a relatively short process, connected with the production of consumer goods.

Our reality showed that if investments were made in the heavy industrial branches capable of effectively serving the improvement of the people's living, it was possible even with relatively small funds to rapidly develop light industry and agriculture and better the people's living while creating a powerful heavy industrial base in a short span of time.

Our Party and state also practiced utmost thrift on the capital construction funds by way of properly combining large-scale production with medium and small-scale production and rationally locating heavy and light industrial enterprises.

Generallly, productive construction goes with nonproductive construction.

Expansion of productive construction involves the numerical growth of workers. Hence it is necessary to build more houses and more educational, cultural and public utility establishments.

Our country, however, could save a big amount of nonproductive construction investments by developing the large-scale centrally controlled industry in proper combination with the medium and small local industry. The construction of medium and small local industrial factories not only enabled us to rapidly extend production with small funds but provided favourable conditions for saving a comparatively large amount of investments in nonproductive construction. Employing many family dependents, the idle labour in local areas, these factories could extend production even without making additional investments in the nonproductive construction of dwelling houses, hostels and the like.

In addition, our country could save a great amount of capital construction funds by distributing heavy and light industrial enterprises in rational combination.

In building new factories and enterprises we distributed the heavy industrial ones mainly using male labour in proper combination with the light industrial ones using much female labour. This not only helped prevent the fluctuation of skilled workers and increase labour productivity but rendered it possible to greatly save the funds for the nonproductive construction of houses, hostels and public utility establishments by getting light industrial factories to draw in family dependents of those working at heavy industrial factories.

In this way, the human and material resources of the country could be turned to a rational account, and the funds saved from nonproductive construction could be diverted to productive construction.

In order to make an effective use of the accumulated funds the Party and the state also combined rehabilitation, reconstruction and construction in a rational way in capital construction.

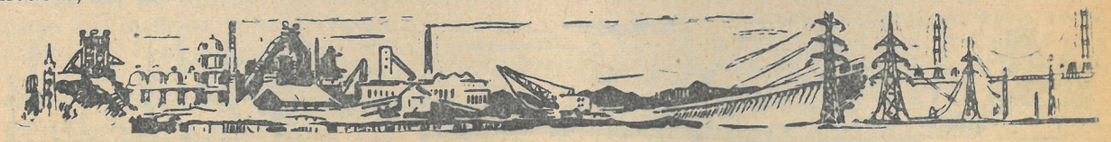
The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Our Party has followed the line of restoring the existing foundation of heavy industry and reconstructing and expanding it on the basis of modern technology so as to make the best use of it, and, at the same time, of building new industrial branches and enterprises that had not existed in our country."**

Our national economy was destroyed twice in the past by the Japanese and US imperialists. In such conditions we had to make the best use of even a tiny asset and productive foundation, though destroyed, to build an independent national economy.

In the early period of the building of an independent national economy it was especially important to combine rehabilitation and construction in a rational way.

We rationally combined rehabilitation, reconstruction and construction so that the capital construction funds could be effectively



used in accordance with the specific conditions and the contents of the tasks at each stage of the economic construction.

To save funds and speed up production and construction our country put stress on rehabilitation and properly combined it with reconstruction and construction in the prewar period of peaceful construction, the period of rehabilitation, and in the period of the Three-Year Plan for the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy. And in the Five-Year Plan period of creating the foundations for industrialization we laid emphasis on winding up the rehabilitation of factories and enterprises and replenishing, reconstructing or expanding the existing ones and combined this work with the building of new industrial branches and enterprises which had not existed before.

Entering the period of completing industrialization and consolidating and developing its success, efforts were directed to readjusting and expanding the existing factories and enterprises and equipping them with new technology and, at the same time, to extensively constructing new modern factories equipped with the latest technology in all branches of the national economy.

In this way, our country could build a powerful independent national economy with comparatively little investment and raise the economic effectiveness of the investments in capital construction to the utmost by rationally combining rehabilitation, reconstruction and construction in capital construction in conformity to the specific conditions at each stage of economic construction and turning funds to good account.

While undertaking rehabilitation, reconstruction and construction in rational combination, we set the correct order of priority in capital construction and concentrated efforts on the main link in the chain. This enabled us to facilitate the operation of the new industrial establishments at utmost speed and thus make an effective use of the accumulated funds.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"If we fail to determine correctly which should be given preference in the rehabilitation and construction of industry this will retard the rehabilitation and development of the national economy as a whole and may lead to the waste of a vast amount of funds, materials and labour or to their remaining idle. We must, therefore, start with the building of basic industrial establishments which can facilitate the overall rehabilitation and development of the national economy."**

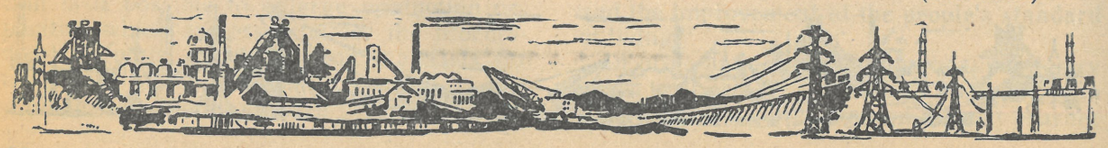
The building of an independent national economy is a vast complex task involving the work of large-scale construction for transforming nature and extending production and the work of technical reconstruction for equipping the national economy with up-to-date technique. Such a vast work of construction cannot be carried out in a day or two nor can the huge amount of funds needed for it be accumulated at a stroke.

With this in view, we fixed the right order of priority in capital construction, grasped the main link whose solution might help unravel the whole chain of interrelated problems and shore up the economic construction as a whole, and concentrated equipment, materials, funds and labour force on it. This enabled us to save the capital construction funds without dispersing them and hasten the operation of the new industrial establishments. Thus we could speed up the building of an independent national economy while enhancing the economic effectiveness of the capital construction funds to the maximum.

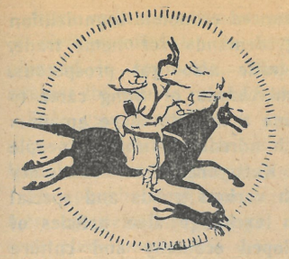
Thanks to the judicious policies and measures of our Party, our country could smoothly solve the knotty problem of funds in the whole course of building an independent national economy while directing much of them to the defence building because of the prevailing situation and to the improvement of the people's living standard.

Our experience showed that the problem of the funds necessary for the building of an independent national economy could be satisfactorily solved under whatever difficult and complex situation when the inner resources were tapped to the maximum by the efforts of the popular masses under the banner of self-reliance and turned to good account.

(The End)







Serial

# Outline of Korean History (9)

## Korea in the Period of Koryo Dynasty

### (EARLY 10TH CENTURY—LATE 14TH CENTURY)

### 1) Unification of Korean Peninsula by Koryo

In 918 Wang Gon, a big feudal lord in Kaegyong and an official of the Kingdom of Taebong, staged a coup d'etat to topple the kingdom and established a new dynasty. He named his dynasty Koryo, which meant succeeding to Koguryo, a powerful empire. And he made his capital at Kaegyong (now Kaesong).

Koryo set it as a basic task to annex Silla and Later Paekje internally and regain the lost land of Koguryo externally. To this end in view, Koryo, in its early years, set about developing Pyongyang and the areas north of the Taedong-gang River which had been under the control of Koguryo. After the downfall of Palhae in 926, it accepted tens of thousands of people including her princes, ministers and scholars. Koryo thus became the successor to the history and culture of Palhae.

In 935 it accepted Silla king's offer to surrender and peacefully incorporated this kingdom in it. The following year Koryo defeated Later Paekje, thus becoming the first unified kingdom in Korean history.

Following the unification of the Later Three Kingdoms by Koryo the Korean people became able to live under a unified state system. This provided conditions for further development of economy and culture. Later, the consanguineal and cultural commonness of our people, a homogeneous nation, became more solidified.

After unification, Koryo pushed forward the policy of regaining the territory that had belonged to Koguryo and continued to build defences in the areas north of the Chongchon-gang River to crush a downward thrust from the north by Khitan, which later defeated Palhae. In the meantime, efforts were channelled into building up Sogyong (now Pyongyang) as a political and military stronghold. In Sogyong a bureaucratic machinery, simulating the central government, was established. In 947 preparations were carried forward to transfer its capital to Sogyong. By that year Koryo had a force armed by 300,000 men.

From the latter half of the 10th century, steps were taken to consolidate feudal landlordism and strengthen defence capabilities. The centralized state machine was thus in the making.

In 976 the Rules for Land and Resources were adopted. Under them land and forests were divided among officials according to official rank and services they had rendered. In 983, in the capital three *song* (ministries), the highest organ of the state, and six *cho* (departments), executive organ, were formed. In local areas there were 12 administrative units called *mok*. In 995 local administrative districts were reorganized into 10 provinces. Under them there were more than 580 states, counties and sub-counties. In the early part of the 11th century the military system was put in condition. By this time Koryo had a standing army 100,000-150,000 strong in the capital and localities.

Besides, postal stations with relays of horses and men were installed at important points of local areas for officials' movement and contact. Signal stations were set up at the top of major mountains throughout the country to send signals by means of smoke or fire, when the state was in emergency.

Agriculture was encouraged to enlarge the source of exploitation. Measures were taken to restrict harsh usurious exploitation and introduce a national relief system.

The years between the latter half of the 10th century and the early 12th century during the whole period of Koryo's existence are described as a period of a relatively strengthened feudal rule based on centralism.

As a result of the consolidation of the feudal ruling

system as a whole, social disorder which continued ever since the 9th century came to an end and national defence was markedly strengthened.

Thus, in the period between the late 10th century and the early 11th century, Koryo could successfully repel the large-scale invasions of the Khitan aggressors numerous times by relying on the people's patriotic struggle.

In the 11th century agriculture, handicrafts and trade took forward steps as a result of the creative labour of the people.

Due to the efforts of the diligent peasants waste land was reclaimed extensively, agricultural production showed a steady increase and sericulture developed. The growth of agricultural production is explained by the fact that in the first half of the 11th century 12 warehouses were built in different parts of the country to store rice collected as taxation and more than 100 vessels capable of carrying 200-1,000 *som* (one *som* is 4.9629 bushels) were operating.

Domestic handicrafts and those run by civilian professionals and government offices made marked advances alike. The products in those days included famous Koryo porcelains, various kinds of silk and hemp, gold and silver articles, industrial art objects and stationery.

With the growth of production, home and foreign trade also became active. In Kaegyong, capital of Koryo, there were big stores and markets. In localities markets were held and a wide variety of goods were on sale. In 1040, unification of weights and measures took place. In the early 12th century copper and silver coins called "Haedong Tongbo" came into circulation. All this is evidence of advanced economic organization to meet the ever-growing demands for home trade.

At that time foreign trade also got prosperous. Tens of or hundreds of merchants of Sung came to Koryo at one and the same time with large amounts of goods. And every year hundreds of Tungusic people of Manchuria came to Kaegyong for commodity exchange. They came with various goods and special products and received in exchange fine articles of Koryo. The highly developed economy and culture attracted the attention of even Arabian merchants. They came with special products of western and southern regions, receiving in exchange fabrics, objects of industrial art and porcelains of Koryo.

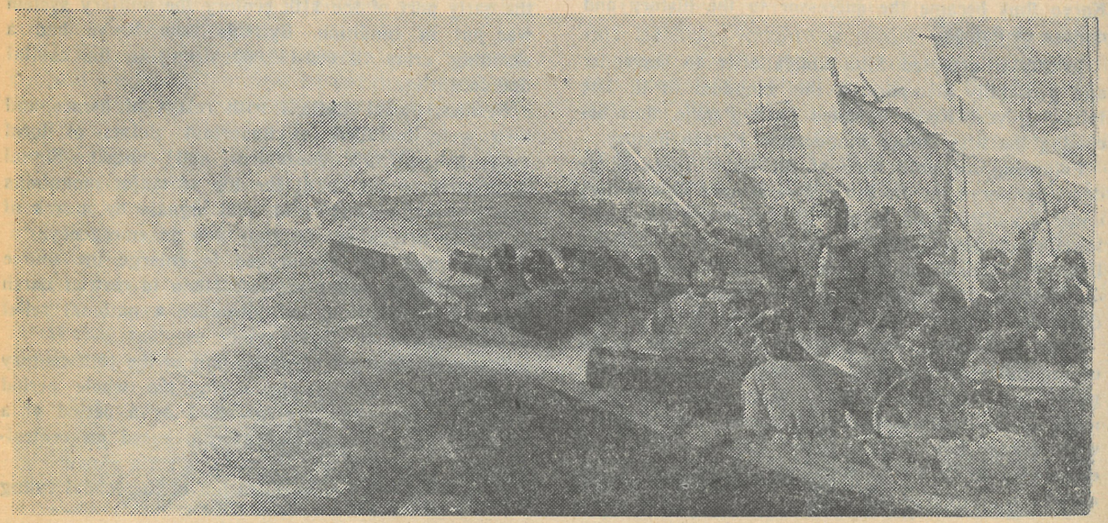
In those days tens of, hundreds of foreigners were always staying at hotels in Kaegyong. And Pyokran Island near the mouth of the Ryesong-gang River served as a foreign trade port.

It was also at that time that Koryo became famous as an economically and culturally developed country. The western name, "Korea", was derived from the Koryo dynasty.

In the early 12th century Koryo made unsuccessful attempts to conquer the area of Hamgyong Province of today, inhabited by the Tungusic people.

Since the twenties of the 12th century, Koryo gradually began to be reduced in strength due to scramble for power within the feudal ruling circles and class contradictions. Between 1135 and 1136 attempts were made by the Sogyong nobles' insurrection to shore up the nation's strength, but it ended in failure. By this time morale of court circles was daily deteriorated.

**The battle in the sea off Chinpo**





After military officers' advent to power in place of civilian officials in 1170, the feudal rule was plunged in confusion. Exploitation and repression against the people reached high point.

This gave rise to the peasants' anti-feudal struggles in different parts of the country between the late 12th century and the early 13th century.

The people of Koryo were attacked numerous times by nefarious Mongol aggressor troops, which took place nearly 40 years from 1231. The people who had fought against the feudal ruling class again showed their courage in the fight against the foreign aggressors and defended the country's independence.

Starting in the 14th century, land concentration in feudal nobles and Buddhist temples assumed great dimensions. This ruined many peasants and reduced them to the status of *nobi* (servants).

In his letter of petition to the king, a feudal official wrote: "In recent years land concentration has become more pronounced. Wicked and crafty officials dominate several villages. They seal off mountains and rivers as a boundary line and claim that all land within it is the estates bequeathed from their ancestors. A patch of field is represented by five or six owners. Farm rent is collected 8 or 9 times a year.... Guiltless peasants quit their land only to be scattered far and wide; brooks and ravines are filled with their corpses."

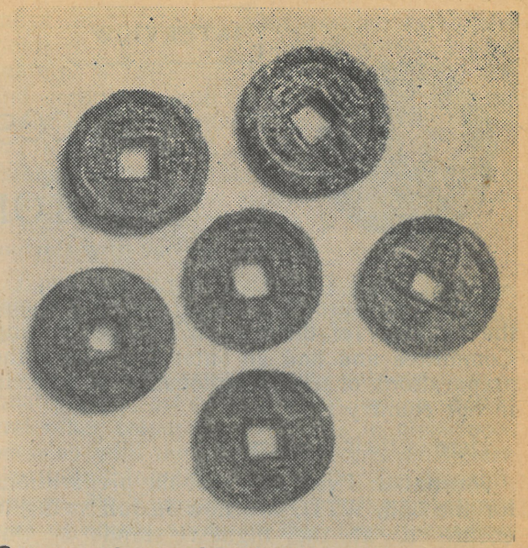
This shows the sad plight of the people who went to ruin owing to the concentration of land in big feudal aristocrats and to their double and treble exploitation.

In the latter half of the 14th century, the internal and external situation of Koryo was very complex. There was the continued invasion from Japanese pirates in the south and the pressure from the newly founded dynasty of Ming in the north was steadily accumulating.

During this period, the Japanese marauders caused frequent troubles along coastal areas and in inland areas. This encroachment never went without plunder and massacre.

Japanese raids coincided with the continued fighting of the people. The resourceful and gallant Koryo people invented gunpowder and powder weapons in order to provide against the Japanese aggression, despite the difficult conditions caused by the disordered feudal rule. The Koryo fleet armed with cannons crushed enemy ships in the naval battle at Chinpo (near the basin of the Kum-gang River) in 1380 and in the naval battle at Pakduyang (the sea off South Kyongsang Province) in 1383. In 1389 a naval force of over 100 ships attacked Tsushima Island inhabited by Japanese pirates and won a great victory, burning up more than 300 ships.

In 1368 Ming which was founded after pushing on



**Copper coins used in the Koryo period**

Yuan into the north began to extend her influence towards the Liaotung peninsula. In 1388 Ming came forward with a preposterous demand—cession of a territory north of Chollyong (Kangwon Province).

Indignant at this, the Koryo government decided to check Ming's advance to the Liaotung peninsula and take back the territory of Koguryo and Palhae. This decision came at the instance of Choe Yong, an influential official and a general of wide experience.

Thus an expeditionary force of 40,000 men, divided into right and left wings, was organized with Choe Yong as its commander.

Li Song Gye, a feudal lord in the Hamgyong provincial area and the commander of the right wing of the expeditionary force, who had "distinguished himself" in the battles against the Japanese freebooters and Tungusic people, rose in revolt as he reached Wihwa-do Island on the Amnok-gang River. He ordered his troops to advance into Kaegyong and killed Choe Yong. After expelling the king he held the reins of government. In Korean history this incident is called "troops withdrawal from Wihwa-do Island." The Koryo troops' attack on the Liaotung peninsula had every possibility of success: the influence of Ming was relatively weak in that region; and that region which formerly belonged to Kochoson and Koguryo was inhabited by tens of thousands of Koryo people. But the plan for attacking the said peninsula came to naught owing to Li Song Gye's despicable act of treachery.

In 1392 the Koryo dynasty was replaced by the Li dynasty founded by Li Song Gye.

(To Be Continued)

INTERVIEW

# Successful Preparation for the WTTC

Lately a journalist of our magazine met the secretary of the 35th WTTC Organizing Committee and had an interview about the preparations of the championships to be held in our country next year.

Here is their conversation.

Journalist: I've heard that the preparations for the 35th WTTC are now in full swing to ensure it at the highest standard. Our magazine "Korea Today" is going to introduce them to the table tennis fans who have keen interest in and expectation on the championships and to our readers throughout the world.

Secretary: As was already reported, the ITTF General Meeting held in Birmingham, England, in April 1977, had chosen Pyongyang, the capital of our revolution, as the host city of the 35th WTTC.

Our people and sportsmen received this news with great joy and have made sincere efforts for its preparations.

The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed about making the 1979 WTTC a success; he said its preparations would be a great volume of work and should be pushed ahead under state patronage.

Thanks to the respected and beloved leader's warm concern and meticulous instructions the Organizing Committee with sectional commissions was set up with the state backing.

As the host, the state has earmarked huge funds for the preparation of the festivals which will greatly contribute to the smooth development of the international table tennis movement and to the deep understanding and friendship among sportsmen. Our people are also deeply interested in it.

Journalist: I think the most important thing in the preparation for the festivals is the provision of good sports facilities including those in the arena. Would you like to tell me first about the preparation for the arena?

Secretary: The venue is the Pyongyang Gymnasium in which the Asian Table Tennis Championship and many regional international contests were held and where world-famous players showed their excellent skills. As you know well this gymnasium is always ready for the international match. But, in view of the significance of the festivals, we have it redressed. In August we have repainted the parquet floorings. We have also furnished well many conference and office rooms, medical rooms, and iodic lamps for convenient matches and photographing.

Journalist: Will you tell me about sports equipment and outfits for various functions?

Secretary: We have already got tables, rackets, surrounders, balls and all others necessary for contests as agreed upon with the ITTF. Modern supplementary equipment of the tables is now produced in respective specialized factories, and the costumes and cloths needed for opening and closing ceremonies and other functions are also produced as scheduled.

Attention is directed even to the provision of fresh desks and chairs for umpires.

Journalist: I think the training court should be prepared as well as the game field. How is its preparation going on now?

Secretary: We have selected many gymnasiums in the city as training places for the players and made them fully furnished.

The laying of parquet and other floorings of thousands of square metres have been finished, and these courts will be furnished with the same equipment as those to be used in competition by the end of the year.

Journalist: I believe that the Organizing Committee is directing special attention to the reception of the visitors, isn't it?

Secretary: Of course, another very important matter is to provide every comfort to the guests for success in the championships. As the host of the festivals we are making its preparations in cooperation with functionaries concerned, so that there would be no inconvenience in the life of visitors.

Journalist: Please tell me about hotels for the players and officials and the services for them.

Secretary: What is most important for reception is the good hotel service.

In order to ensure a successful competition and provide a comfortable life, the players will be housed at the Changgwangsan Hotel quite near the Pyongyang Gymnasium, and ITTF members, its secretaries, pressmen and tourists at the Potonggang Hotel, the Pyongyang Hotel and others.

All the hotels have their rooms and establishments repaired and their restaurants, cinemas, photo studios, clinics, bookstalls, gift shops and various other service establishments of high grade have been provided adequately, in addition to facilities for leisure and cultural entertainments. Translating facilities, Telex, international telephone and international postal services will be newly established within this year. Meticulous care is given to the food service to meet the different tastes and likings of players and tourists with various customs.

Journalist: What are you planning to make their days enjoyable during the intervals of the championships and their rest.

Secretary: We are preparing outdoor amusement parties, art performances, movie shows, and other colourful functions in close cooperation with the officials concerned. We are also furnishing the hotels better in Wonsan, Nampo, Mt. Kumgang, etc., for their pleasant tour of scenic spots in this land according to their wishes.

Journalist: I think many pressmen will come from various countries to report the news of the championships. What is your idea in this respect?

Secretary: We plan to establish the press box in the Pyongyang Gymnasium during the festivals.

We have already set scores of Telex and various reporting facilities—international telegraphic and telephone service and telephotography, film development—furnishings of some 1,000 in all. As I have said above, the work to equip the hotels of the reporters with necessary communication facilities is in progress and it will be completed within this year.

Besides, our Organizing Committee is energetically pushing ahead with all work related to the festivals—production of souvenir for guests and the publication of bulletin about the news of the festivals, etc.

Journalist: Thank you for your good talks. I wish greater success in the work of the Organizing Committee.

# *Paeksong of Kaesong*

A fairly well-shaped big pine tree stands on a hillock in Yongang-ri, Kaepung County, Kaesong City, near the Military Demarcation Line bisecting our country. Its attractive crown looks just like an umbrella and reminds you of a masterpiece of a delicate gardener.

This is *Paeksong* of Kaesong protected as a natural monument.

It measures 11.2 metres in height, 4.6 metres in girth at the height of man's breast, and it is said to be about 500 years old.

It is an evergreen conifer belonging to the pine family. Unlike other kinds of pine trees, however, it bears fascicles of three needle leaves (7 to 9 cm long each) and its bark is greyish white. Hence the name of *Paeksong* (white-bark pine). Its trunk is velvety and its crown is well-balanced.

It is hermaphroditic and bears in May male flowers on the under part of fresh twigs and female flowers on the tip. Its egg-shaped cones, 6 × 4.5 cm each, enclose chestnut-coloured seeds, 7.5 × 12 mm each, and fall asunder of themselves in autumn.

It likes the sunlight, has a strong cold resistance and grows well even in the arid land in the dry weather. Its wood is used for manufacturing furniture and industrial art goods, as it has close texture and is beautiful.

It has little significance in silviculture because it only attains the height of about 50 cm 10 years after planting. But it can be used as an ornamental garden tree to green urban districts since its crown can be trimmed in various shapes.

Today this kind of pine is widely propagated across the country for urban greening, while paying deep attention to the conservation of the parent tree in Kaesong.

**Legend**

# "LAKE MICHON"

Mt. Taesong in Pyongyang abounds in historic remains including the site of the walls built by the Koguryo people over 1,500 years ago.

Today it has turned into a splendid pleasure ground and there are the cemetery of revolutionary martyrs, a zoo and a botanical garden.

It has a lot of beautiful legends about our people's resourcefulness and bravery. The legend about "Lake Michon" is one of them.

There was in Koguryo a great master in building fortress walls. His name was Mi I Chan.

He devoted his life to designing mountain and plain fortress walls. His last masterpiece was the Taesongsan mountain fortress walls in Pyongyang, the capital of Koguryo. He designed it splendidly and directed its building.

The walls designed by him was unfavourable for the attacking enemy and favourable for the defending army of Koguryo and looked majestic as it was built by good use of topography and it was in harmony with natural beauty. Mi I Chan enjoyed high reputation since Koguryo attached primary importance to mountain fortress walls in defence building.

But he, accused as a traitor, was arrested and interrogated by the king in the court. He was charged with the high treason of having handed over to the enemy country a national treasure "Chabongwa" which was to be put on the roof of the Changsu Pavilion.

"Chabongwa" was a magic tile which was said to light a signal fire of itself when the enemy attacked Koguryo and instantly notify the signal-fire posts in the whole country of the enemy attack.

It was a gift sent by the dragon king in the West Sea of Korea, congratulating King Changsu on his moving of the capital to Pyongyang.

A big tortoise came up the Taedong River with the tile on its back to the Anhak Palace and offered it to the king, saying that it was the present from the dragon king.

The king and all his subjects saw no reason why the dragon king sent an ordinary tile as a gift and they were various in opinions about it. Mi I Chan was called later to their presence. He knew that it was "Chabongwa."

But he did not tell them about it, and he later met the king privately and spoke about the magic of the tile and said that it was the priceless national treasure of Koguryo.

The king was greatly surprised and said that the Heaven got the dragon king to send it to him for the prosperity of the great kingdom of Koguryo. He asked Mi I Chan how to do with it. He earnestly told the king to keep its secret strictly, emphasizing that if the enemy knew its secret it would be difficult to keep the magic treasure.

He also offered to build a pavilion on Mt. Taesong and put an imitation of the magic tile on its roof so that nobody could know "Chabongwa." The king readily accepted his offer and promised to keep the secret rigidly. Mi I Chan, as he proposed to the king, built the Changsu Pavilion on the Changsu Peak under the pretext of commemorating the king's transfer of the capital to Pyongyang and put the magic tile on its roof unnoticed. Even the king did not know where it was. Shortly after the completion of the pavilion, a rascal falsely

told the king that he handed it over to the enemy and Mi I Chan was tortured as a traitor.

Suffering torture, he thought to himself: It is only the king and himself who know about "Chabongwa." Who, then, fabricated the story that the tile was handed over to the enemy country? The king could never do that. The story is a pure fabrication by someone. Who, then, let the secret out? I have never spoken about it. The king? The king could never talk about it. Nay, he might speak about it. He loves to boast of himself. He could proudly talk about the tile from the dragon king to his most dependable person closest to him. I might think that the king let the secret out that way. Why do they put the blame on me, then?

Mi I Chan was lost in deep thought, looking at the moonlight behind the bars:

If anyone who regards me as an enemy wants to brand me as a traitor and kill me, it will be a vain attempt. I did not do wrong against my country and if I tell where the magic tile is, everything will be clear. The point lies not in harming me but in knowing where the tile is. His hair stood on end. There must be an enemy agent lurking in the court of the great kingdom of Koguryo. But I cannot tell where it is, trapped by the enemy trick, in order to purge myself of the bad name.

Terrible torture continued. They demanded the magic tile if he had not handed it over to the enemy.

But Mi I Chan kept silence.

Pieces of flesh were stuck fast to the club and drops of his blood splashed in all directions like water.

He was ready to die. He was the only person in the world who knew the everlasting secret of the magic tile. On the other hand, he thought he would tell the truth of the tile only to the king to escape from severe punishment. But now he could not even believe in the king. If he died the secret of the tile would be kept for ever and the fatherland firmly defended against the foreign aggressors.

The king concluded that he really handed it to the enemy and asked him to speak what he wanted to say before death. He collected his senses and said to the king:

"A crow cannot change into an egret, and vice versa. I can die, bearing a bad name of traitor, but when the enemy attack Koguryo a signal fire will certainly rise into the sky from the Changsu Pavilion. I cannot close my eyes if I die, because I have not found out the enemy agent hiding in the court."

The king canceled his death sentence and condemned him to exile on a solitary island in the East Sea of Korea.

Before his departure, he said to his four sons: "You cannot understand why your father is exiled, bearing the bad name of traitor. The truth will soon come to light as the cloud cannot veil the sunlight. I have something to pass on to you. I buried it beneath the rock under a solitary pine inside the Taesongsan mountain walls. You must never fail to find it out. This is your father's will."

That day four brothers began to search for it as their father told. The court learned this and appointed secret agents to know what Mi I Chan left his sons. They thought that he had received a great treasure from the enemy in return for the magic tile. Four brothers searched the walls for the rock. Ten days passed and then a month went by. But they could not find it. They felt sorry for their father. They could not understand why their father let them trouble in leaving them something. Two months and three months flew by. They finally decided to dig under a big cliff. They dug for four or five days, but nothing came out but mud. They continued. At last water



gushed out. They could not go on. In spite of several months of efforts they could not find what their father left them.

They came back home and sat down on the wooden floor and looked up at the sky where fleecy clouds were flying. When the eldest brother sitting with his back against the pillar stood up, he felt something stuck to the back of his coat. It was pine resin on the pillar.

The moment he saw the pine pillar and the stone on which it rested. He thought of the solitary pine on the rock.

"This is that. The pillar is just the solitary pine on the rock."

He slapped his knee.

"Come! Let's dig here!"

He began to shovel.

After a short while they found a wooden box.

In excitement they opened the box. There was a small lacquered box within it.

Younger brothers were tense and excited at the eldest brother opening it with his trembling hands.

In the box was a book titled "Chuksongji" (book on building of walls) written in the hand-writing of their father.

Excitement passed and they smacked their lips with disappointment.

The eldest brother carefully took the book in his hands and turned over pages.

It was a valuable book written by their father on the basis of his experiences in walls-building. The book contained the plans of walls and recorded the date of their building, their size and structure, the intentions of the designers and their strong and weak points.

It also said that the main stress should be laid on the battle depending on the mountain walls in defending mountainous Koguryo and contained the theory and art on walls-building.

They were much interested in the book.

The last part mentioned the Taesongsan mountain walls.

It had a design for it. It said that the walls was perfect as the walls of the capital in its place and size and was much superior to other walls in its building art and its weakness was lack of water.

Their father wrote that he had found springs and dug ponds but they could not meet the need in case of emergency, and wished them to find without fail a large spring and perfect the walls, to let no water flow and make a reservoir if they succeeded in finding a spring, and devote, like him, all their lives to national defence as walls builders.

After reading they were gripped by solemn feelings.

Just at that moment a bright flame lit up the dark night sky all of a sudden. It was burning on the roof of the Changsu Pavilion.

Surprised at the sight, they ran to the pavilion.

When they arrived there, they could not see the flame and only the brass bells were sounding leisurely at the ends of eaves. They looked at each other doubtfully.

They watched the pavilion from a distance. The flame was as bright as ever

# *Mud Turtle*

*Mud turtle is a bottom-dwelling freshwater turtle endemic in East Asia such as our country, China and Japan. It abounds especially in our fresh waters such as rivers, lakes and reservoirs.*

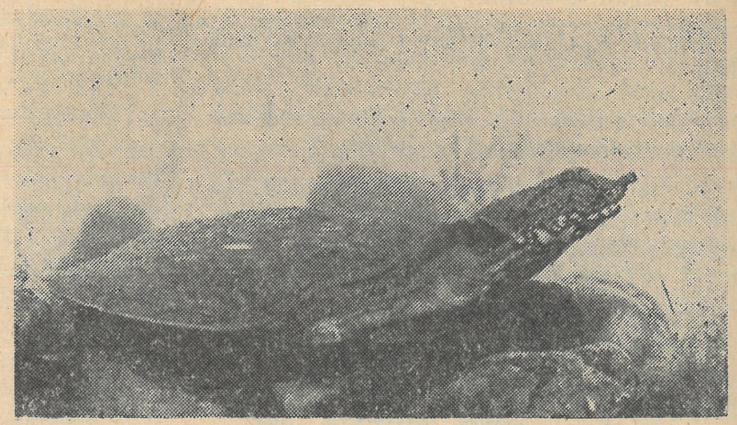
*Our mud turtle's shell is comparatively soft. It stretches out its long neck from the shell and pulls its head into its body freely. The oval carapace is green and the plastron white, and both are also tinged with yellow. Some mud turtles' shell measures more than 20 cm in length. They can breathe freely even when their heads are pulled into their body because there are nostrils at the end of the proboscis.*

*They live in water. But in the spawning season, early June to mid-August, they come out to the sands or rocks close by the water. A female lays 16 to 40 eggs, 30 on an average, per litter in the hole made in the sands and covers them with sand. The eggs deposited in sands are hatched in 45 to 60 days by the sun heat. The hatchlings immediately start their life in water. They usually hide in sands on the water's edge and come out for food at night.*

*Mud turtles feed on various water insects and small fish. The young grow to maturity in 6 or 7 years to lay eggs.*

*The turtle flesh tastes good and it is widely used for medicinal purpose from ancient times, especially as a hematic for weak children.*

*Today the thoroughgoing protective measures are taken for mud turtles in their typical habitats—the Taedong, Ryesong and Rimjin Rivers—and they are artificially bred to propagate their population in other waters. As a result, their population is increasing every year in our country.*



on the roof and the farther they went from it, the bigger it looked.

Dumbfounded, they looked at the flame in ecstasies. "That is the flame of Chabongwa. It is sure that the enemy is attacking us," said the eldest brother. At that moment flames rose from all signal-fire posts around Pyongyang. They would spread all over the country. Now the king was convinced of his wrong. He sent for Mi I Chan. But it was too late.

He died of serious illness from terrible torture on the way to the penal island.

Appreciating highly Mi I Chan's patriotism, the state appointed his eldest son as an official taking care of all walls of Koguryo and gave three sons government services in charge of national defence.

The reservoir which his sons made according to their father's will was named "Lake Mi I Chan" after his name.

Going from mouth to mouth with the lapse of time, "Lake Mi I Chan" changed into "Lake Michon."



**Korean Reunification Question**

# *Our People Must Certainly Be Reunified and Develop as One Nation*

More than thirty years have passed since the US imperialists' artificial division of our homogeneous nation formed in the course of a long history of five thousand years and of our land of 3,000 *ri* handed down from generation to generation.

The US imperialists and their lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, persist in the "two Koreas" plot more tenaciously than ever before to hinder the reunification of Korea and perpetuate national split.

Today the country's reunification is the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and their supreme national task whose fulfilment brooks no delay.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Korea must by all means be reunified into one. The Korean nation is historically one and our people are unanimously longing for reunification."** ("Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," Eng. ed., p. 25.)

Ours is a homogeneous nation of the same ancestry which had harmoniously lived on the same territory and with one language and culture through a long history.

The division of the territory and the nation by the foreign forces brings untold calamity and misfortune upon our people.

During more than thirty years of the division parents, wives and sons, torn apart in the north and south, have heard nothing of their dear ones, far from meeting each other, and even our nation's community of language, customs and mode of life formed and cemented through a long history is gradually disappearing.

The north-south difference caused by the division is growing wider and wider and the abundant natural resources cannot be used in a uniform way for the country's prosperity and development and the people's welfare.

The division gives especially the south Korean people great sufferings and misfortunes.

Because of fascist oppression, harsh exploitation and plunder by the US imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the south Korean people are robbed of their fundamental right to live and all human rights and suffer all manner of humiliation and insult.

Today the only way to free them from all misfortunes and sufferings as soon as possible is to realize the reunification of the country.

The question of our country's reunification is to take back the territory and population from the foreign imperialists and establish national sovereignty throughout Korea.

Independence is vital to the country and nation.

Only by driving out the US imperialists from south Korea and reunifying the country can the Korean people establish national sovereignty throughout the country and they all enjoy independent and creative lives to their heart's content on their reunified land.

That is why our people unanimously desire reunification and set it as their supreme na-

tional task to end the tragic national division forced by the foreign forces and realize the country's reunification and have been striving for it.

It is only too natural either from the historical viewpoint of the Korean question or from the urgent demand of the current situation that our people should be reunified and develop as one nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The Korean question is of fundamentally different character from the question of a country that was divided as a consequence of an aggressive war it had waged and lost."** (Ibid., p. 25.)

Our country neither was a party to the war of aggression nor is a defeated nation. Ours is a nation which had been oppressed before under the colonial yoke of imperialism and won its liberation by fighting the imperialist aggressors. Our country, therefore, should have developed as a united independent state. But the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea bisected our country into north and south.

After the Second World War the US imperialists landed in south Korea on the pretext of disarming the Japanese imperialist troops and stayed there. Thus Korea was artificially bisected. Later on they acted craftily and viciously to internationally legalize their occupation of south Korea and Korea's division.

If our country is reunified, it will neither attack nor threaten other countries. On the contrary, if Korea remains divided, this will be a constant menace to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

In our country the huge military forces of the north and south stand face to face with the Military Demarcation Line in between. This is the cause of tension and the constant factor of war in our country. Especially the war policy, which is followed by the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique more frantically than ever in south Korea, increases war danger.

All developments in south Korea show that the continued division of the country will inevitably lead to stepped-up new war moves by the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and finally to their start of an adventurous war against the northern half of the Republic.

War in Korea may not stay a mere conflict between north and south but develop into a world war. Then world peace and security will be jeopardized.

The prevention of Korea's division and the achievement of her reunification is essential to get rid of the imperialists' footholds for overseas expansion and aggression.

Making other countries their colonies is the stereotyped method employed by the imperialists who make aggression and plunder their business and they carry out overseas expansion and aggression with colonies as their beachhead.

The US imperialists scheme to keep south Korea as their permanent colony and military base to use it to invade Asia and the rest of the world. The Japanese reactionaries, with the backing of the US imperialists, are seeking to use this for their aggressive purpose.

As seen above, as long as south Korea is used as a base of the foreign aggressive forces for overseas expansion, Asian and world security, to say nothing of peace on the Korean peninsula, cannot be guaranteed.

Only by ousting the US imperialists from south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in accord with our people's will and interests will the source of war be removed from this part of the world and world peace and security maintained and consolidated.

For this very reason all the Korean people and the world's progressive people wish our nation to be reunified and develop as one nation.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic have put forward absolutely just proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and made every sincere effort for their realization since her division.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"We have consistently maintained that national reunification should be achieved independently without any foreign interference, on democratic principles and by peaceful means."**

As territorial and national reunification is a domestic affair of our people and a problem of the inviolable right to national self-determination, it does not need any foreign interference in its solution. That is why our Party and the Government of our Republic defined it as the basic policy of national reunification to reunify the country by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference and by peaceful means and have advanced active reunification proposals based on the policy to meet the changing situation and have been striving to implement them.

At the 30th anniversary central celebration of the founding of the DPRK the great leader presented again just proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country—proposal for a dialogue and collaboration between north and south, proposal for attaining great national unity, proposal for democratization of south Korean society and proposal for rejecting the interference of the United States and other outside forces.

All our proposals for national reunification are totally just and reasonable suggestions which reflect the firm will of our people who are eager to uphold national dignity and to exercise the right to national self-determination and which fully accord with the desire of the peace-loving people of the world who are fighting against imperialist aggression and interference and for independence.

If the reunification policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic had been put into reality we could have put an end to the tragic national split and attained the country's reunification in keeping with the interests and demand of our people.

But the US imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, have rejected our just policy and all our reasonable proposals and persisted in their manoeuvres to perpetuate the division.

This is a last-ditch effort of those hit hard and driven to bay internally and externally.

Developments in Korea made clearer the position of our Party and the Government of our Republic for the country's independent and peaceful reunification and world peace and the true colours of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique opposing our country's reunification and disturbing world peace.

Scathingly denouncing the war scheme and nation-splitting policy of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the world progressive people are expressing their unanimous support and sympathy for our people's cause of national reunification.

Our people must not be divided but reunified and develop as one nation.

With the active support and encouragement of the peoples of the socialist countries and the new-emerging countries and the progressive people the world over, our people will thwart the "two Koreas" plot of the separatists within and without and achieve the cause of the country's reunification without fail.

## The Muddle-headed Traitor

**The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique cried for an "increase in export" whenever they opened their mouth and now it is clear that they have gone mad.**

**They are now selling abroad iron plates at 180 dollars per ton, though they are made from scrap iron imported at 230 dollars per ton.**

**It is natural, however, that they should cut such a ridiculous figure as they have no foreign currency though they need foreign currency to pay back vast foreign debts and work their enterprises entirely dependent on foreign countries for raw materials, equipment and technique.**

**As a result, the deficit in their trade with Japan reached 1,800 million dollars as of the end of July 1978.**

**The south Korean quislings are sure to be choked off under the overload of foreign debts before they can pay them back.**

# Puppet Pak Jung Hi's Bid to Prolong His Life with War against Peaceful Reunification

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"It is the invariable policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic to reunify the divided country independently and peacefully. From the first days of our country's division, we have made every sincere effort for its peaceful reunification."**

It is the consistent policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic and the unanimous desire and aspiration of the entire Korean people to reunify the divided country peacefully.

Our country's reunification is our people's internal affair of reunifying the territory divided by the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea, rejoining the severed national ties and bringing about national reunion. So it must be settled peacefully in any case.

Peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification are the unanimous demand of our people and the peace-lovers the world over.

Today the world's people unanimously demand that Korea should be reunified peacefully without any outside interference.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic have advanced on many occasions absolutely just and reasonable proposals for peaceful reunification acceptable to all, in full reflection of the desire of our nation and the demand of our times, and made every possible effort to put them into reality.

It is widely known to the world that they have put forward proposals and ways for reunification **more than 150 times** since the country's liberation.

Our proposals contain all the most reasonable and realistic ways to achieve the country's reunification by a peaceful means from the reduction of armed forces and armament to the elimination of military confrontation.

Particularly, the great leader's three principles for national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—which are the keynote of the North-South Joint Statement and his five-point reunification policy manifest at home and abroad our invariable position and sincere efforts to reunify the country independently and peacefully by the united strength of the whole nation.

Despite our sincere efforts our country still remains divided and war danger is growing daily. This is entirely due to the moves of the US imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, towards permanent national split and new war.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the arch traitors to the nation, follow the US imperialist policy of aggression and war and seek not national reunification but permanent split. They do not want peace but aggravate the tension in a desperate bid to unleash a new war.

These moves of theirs became more pronounced after they established a north-south confrontation system, a wartime system, through the farcical "October Yushin."

The withdrawal of the foreign forces from south Korea and the removal of north-south military confrontation are prerequisite to peaceful reunification.

Nevertheless, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are imploring the continued occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists and frantically stepping up armament expansion and army reinforcement, vociferously clamouring about anti-communism.

They formed such military or semi-military organizations as "Reserve Forces," the "Students' Homeland Defence Corps" and the "Civilian Defence Corps" and forced young and middle-aged people and even old men and women into them and drive them to war exercises every day, while steadily increasing the puppet army.

Under the pretext of "developing war industry" they induce foreign capital madly and ruthlessly exploit the people for the militarization of the economy.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi, the worst war maniac, is turning south Korea into a show window of the US imperialist aggressor army's nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and bringing into south Korea more weapons and military equipment from abroad.

Sometime ago the Pak Jung Hi puppets shipped into south Korea destroyers and large quantities of weapons and military equipment, and went the length of resorting to mendicant diplomacy to take over the equipment of the US troops in south Korea under the excuse of "making up for" the US troop pullout.

They have converted south Korea into a theatre of war exercise for northward invasion.

The US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique ceaselessly conducted large and small powder-reeking war exercises at different places such as "south Korea-US joint military exercise" codenamed "Team Spirit '78" in March, "south Korea-US joint river-crossing operation exercise," "south Korea-US joint landing operation exercise," "special war exercise for wiping out communism" and "shooting exercise."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are scheming to enter into a closer military tie-up with the Japanese reactionaries and form a "south Korea-US-Japan military alliance."

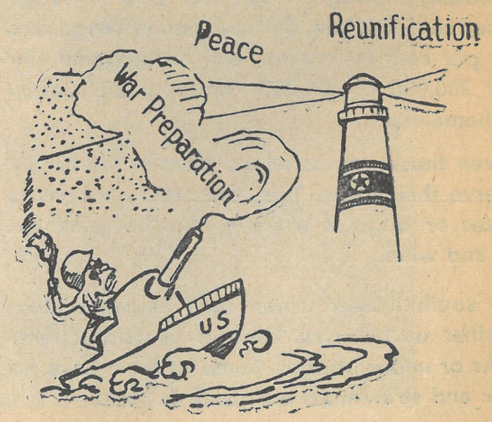
All these facts show that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are the worst bellicose elements who aggravate the tension in our country in gross violation of the principles of peaceful reunification and despicable traitors to the nation who seek to perpetuate the country's split and plunge the country into a horrible war holocaust in league with the foreign forces.

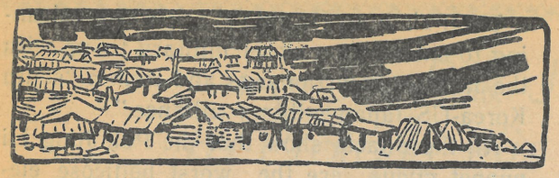
As long as remain in power the all-time traitors to the nation like the unpardonable quisling Pak Jung Hi who have bartered away the country and nation for their power and aggravate the situation in the country to unleash a war, it is impossible to achieve peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and guarantee world peace and security.

For the country's independent and peaceful reunification, the US imperialist aggressor troops must be withdrawn from south Korea and their stooge and puppet, the traitor Pak Jung Hi, forced out of "power."

The patriotic forces of the north and south desirous of reunification against division and of peace against war will unite and achieve the country's peaceful reunification without fail.

Kim Chang Ju





# Housing Shortage in South Korea

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"In south Korea today a handful of landlords and capitalists eat and live well while the great majority of the working people including the workers and peasants are living stifled in matchbox houses and hovels, and millions of unemployed wander about the streets in quest of jobs and food."**

In south Korea today the overwhelming majority of the working people including the workers and peasants live in misery without shelter.

Even the extremely curtailed figures released by south Korean reptile publications disclose that nearly 15 million people of 2,947,000 families are left without roofs over their heads.

The house famine is more serious in densely-populated cities.

Housing shortage is 54.3 per cent in Seoul, 45 per cent in Ulsan, 53.4 per cen in Taegu and 49.4 per cent in Pohang, and in Songnam city over 200,000 of 300,000 or more population are homeless.

Even those houses where people live hardly deserve their name. They are mostly matchbox houses or dugouts which cannot keep off the rain and wind.

In south Korean cities such houses huddle together on hillsides, hilltops, riversides, river banks or under bridges. Some of them have no door and straw mats are used as such.

In Seoul over 135,000 families live in such patchworks of boards which are a mere apology for house and no better than outdoors.

About this a south Korean publication wrote:

"I went into one of them through the straw-mat door. It was a dugout. It may be said a house as it serves as living quarters. But, in reality it was like a cave. It was dug in a hillside and roofed with a few galvanized iron sheets. The sky was seen through the roof and it was so low that I could not stand erect and it was steeped in decay and moisture."

Most of working people cannot afford even such dugouts and live in rented rooms, in tents pitched under bridges or outdoors.

It is common in south Korea today that two or three families share a house of one room of two or three *pyong*.

They cannot rent separate houses. Most of them rent poorly-heated rooms or not heated rooms with no kitchens attached to houses.

Working people cannot rent even such houses and rooms because their rent is very high and it is on the rise.

In Seoul the rent for a room vacant of the kitchen, no better than the matchbox house, is 1.2 to 1.5 million *won*. It is beyond imagination in south Korea for the working people to build their own houses.

In this connection a south Korean radio aired:

"It is out of question for the poor to build their houses as house sites and building materials cost them very much.

"The price of house lot has skyrocketed for years. It was 40,000 to 50,000 *won* per *pyong* last year, but it is 100,000 *won* this year. If the prices of building materials are added, a house costs 300,000 to 400,000 *won* per *pyong*. A house of 20 *pyong* needs more than 10 million *won*."

A south Korean working man in city must work full 60 years to earn the money to build a one-roomed house.

This means that he cannot have a room for his life.

Despite such a serious housing situation, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, far from trying to settle the housing problem, ruthlessly pull down even matchbox houses by bulldozers under the pretext of "unlicensed houses" or "land readjustment."

When more than a half of the urban population are left without shelter, a handful of the privileged lead a corrupt life in their "luxury houses" worth over 10,000 million *won*, with even "luxury tombs" prepared for themselves.

The rich get richer and the poor poorer in south Korea. This is an inevitable outcome of the reactionary and anti-popular policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. If the south Korean people are to extricate themselves from all their misfortunes and sufferings and lead a free, happy life as soon as possible, a new society, whose masters are the working people, must be built.

**There are in south Korea many people who have not even huts like these**

# *Yu Gyong and Un Jong after Their Tragic Meeting*

Our magazine No. 1, 1978 carried a story about a tragic meeting of little south Korean sisters at the Paris airport in January 1977, who had been sold off to the far-off alien lands; the elder to Switzerland, the younger to Holland, under the heading of "Tragic Meeting of Little Sisters in a Far-off Alien Land."

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Many Korean children have been sold to France, Italy, Sweden, Denmark and other European countries. It is because hooligans are entrenched in south Korea that such misery has befallen our nation."**

What have they thought of in uncontrollable sorrow and pain since they went back to Switzerland and Holland with bitterness in their little hearts, shedding tears of blood?

French magazine *Elle* introduced the sisters after their tragic meeting.

* * *

## "Send Un Jong to Me"

Yu Gyong was very gloomy after going back to Lausanne in Switzerland.

"Foster mother" Korte gave her food but she ate nothing. Nor did she make any answer to what Korte asked.

Sometimes a deep sigh leaked out from her small breast.

At midnight in her sleep Korte heard Yu Gyong moaning and got out of bed. She quietly opened the door and went into her room. Yu Gyong was calling Un Jong in tearful voice while asleep.

She must be dreaming the daytime when she met her sister in Paris.

If she had not been waken up, the anguish and convulsion in her heart that the little girl was experiencing in the ominious hallucination would have continued all night.

Korte shook her up. After long she awoke but she looked paler than ever before with fear and despair.

She blamed Yu Gyong for such sleeping, before she collected her senses. She greatly regretted that she made her meet her sister.

The next day, to soothe her, Korte gave her roast goose she liked for her breakfast and bought a big doll, but in vain.

A fortnight passed and then a month. But her grief and longing for her sister had never gone from her little heart.

Yu Gyong wrote the second letter to "foster mother" of her sister:

"I badly miss Un Jong. Please send her to me. If you don't, I will go. Pray show me the way. I will go to Holland, even asking grown-ups the way. I am anxious to see my sister."

She knew that her sister lived somewhere far away from her but she did not understand that to reach Holland she must go from south Europe to north Europe across several borders.

She thought she could really go to see her sister if grown-ups showed her the way.

Sometimes a child in rough condition thinks of an abnormal thing. No reply came from Holland as before.

She was impatient and decided to go alone to the airport.

One day she slipped out of house with a doll for her sister, escaping the eyes of "foster mother."

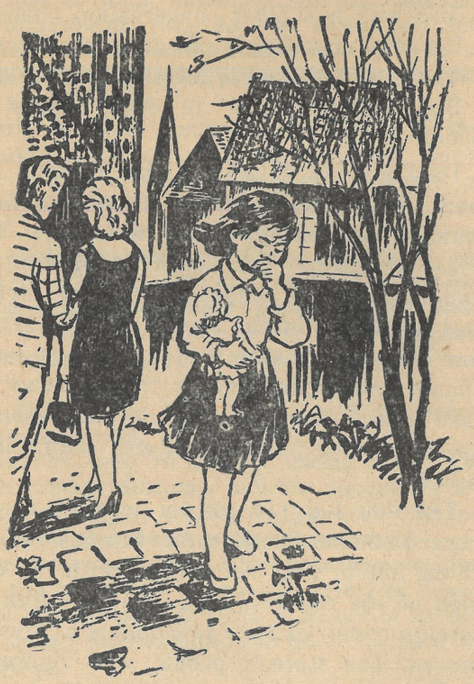
She asked passers-by the way to the airport.

They thought it strange that a girl without guardian did so. They gazed at her small face without a word and went away.

Yu Gyong felt bitter and asked more earnestly.

"Please show me the way to the airport. Where is the plane to Holland?"

She wandered about the streets searching for the airport till late at night. The heart of her father in Seoul would bleed if he heard of his little daughter giving heart-rending cries for help.



That night Korte informed the Lausanne police station of the disappearance of Yu Gyong.

About one at night the police found her crying with a doll in one hand and took her to "foster mother."

Her earnest thought to get on the plane to go to see her sister changed into a dreadful despair and was swallowed up in the dark with the deepening night.

## Tragic Lausanne-Amsterdam Telephone Call

Though Korte had seen a lot of orphans, she had never known such a little girl as Yu Gyong from south Korea, who missed her sister so badly.

The next day she strictly told her never to think of her sister and forbade her to go out and play with nextdoor children.

This only increased her unbearable agony and sorrow and she fell ill.

The doctor who made a call on her said that a prescription for her was to have her wish met.

Korte was embarrassed. She could not gratify her wish. Yu Gyong wanted to live with her sister.

And she could not leave her alone. There might be a terrible result.

She told people of her pain. One suggested that she make Yu Gyong speak to her sister on the telephone to lessen her mental pain and cure her illness.

Immediately Korte went to the international post office in the city.

The clerks in the post office were greatly surprised at her application for the telephone call.

Two different foreign languages had to be used for two sisters of the same blood. It was the first time for the clerks.

There was no other way but to let her talk over the line through double interpretation.

Korte sent a telegram to Julia's (Julia is the Dutch name of Un Jong) in the suburbs of Amsterdam in Holland to fix the date for their telephone call.

This was how the two sisters had conver-

sations over the international telephone in Lausanne and Amsterdam, the two ends of the European continent, with the help of interpreters—a tragedy which one cannot see without tears.

"Un Jong, it's me Yu Gyong!"

"Un Jong? I'm Julia."

"Julia is the name given by your Dutch 'foster mother.' You are Un Jong."

"Sister, where are you speaking now?"

"At Lausanne, Switzerland...."

"Is it far from my home?"

"Yes, far."

"I miss you whenever I see planes. Why are you not coming to see me by plane?"

"Because children are not permitted to travel alone by plane. Do you not swallow up chewing gum?"

"Not."

"...."

Yu Gyong had thought that she could tell her sister many things over the telephone. But when she started to speak to her sister, she did not know what to say.

But the few sentences spoken over the transcontinental telephone were full of sisterly love from the bottom of their hearts, which even a thousand sentences could not express.

The interpreter, who could not understand this, asked if she had anything more to speak. Yu Gyong shook her head. Their conversation continued.

Yu Gyong said that she had more badly missed her sister since their meeting, that she had a doll for her and that they should urge their "foster mothers" to let them meet again. Un Jong said that she wants her sister to come and live with her and that she often cries, yearning for her sister.

Yu Gyong conveyed her an unexpected, surprising and happy news she had heard from people of Lausanne that their father in Seoul was looking for them.

Lausanne people learned the fact from a paper and told it to her.

"My dear Un Jong, our father in Seoul is looking for us," said Yu Gyong in a tearful voice.

"Our father?!"

"Yes, our father! He went, with you on his back, to the market."

Un Jong asked her sister to go back together to Seoul where their father lives.

At the word "father" Un Jong was choked with tears.

"Un Jong, we cannot go alone. Our father will come to see us."

"Really?!"

"Yes, of course. Don't weep and wait for him. He is sure to come."

This was how their conversation ended.

Un Jong unwillingly put down the receiver with a joy and hope of meeting her father.

But what happened to their father in Seoul?

He knew his daughters' whereabouts and went to the Holt "adoption agency" and demanded they bring them back. But they asked him to pay them 80,000 dollars for his daughters. So he fought the heinous robbers and fell down in the street. If Yu Gyong and Un Jong who are waiting for their father should know this, what a tragic scene will take place? What a pitiful and resentful spectacle will pain our hearts with bitterness?

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are the never-to-be-pardoned, most heinous traitors to the nation who, not content with the division of the country, sell off children to foreign countries for a few dollars as lifetime slaves. The Korean people will vigorously fight to get the US imperialists out of south Korea, overthrow the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique and bring the day when our little sisters will have a moving meeting with their father and live together forever.

# South Korea— "Kingdom of Unemployment"

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"In south Korea there are millions of jobless and the overwhelming majority of the population are going about in rags and hungry."**

Today in south Korea several million hunger-stricken jobless people are tramping the streets in hunt for places, and their number increases every day.

The bankruptcy of enterprises put large numbers of workers out of jobs. In two counties in Kyonggi Province 18 middle and small enterprises went bankrupt recently from the shortage of fund, throwing over 600 workers out into streets. Prior to this, more than 500 workers of a sericulture company at Puyo in South Chungchong Province lost their jobs for the same reason.

Early last year comprador capitalists of the Samsong Products Company closed down their two factories at Pusan and Ryongin in Kyonggi Province and discharged more than 1,500 workers at the same time whom they had exploited ruthlessly. Other comprador capitalists in league with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique close down their factories one after another under the name of the "rationalization of enterprises," hurling numerous workers out into the streets.

In 1974 alone, over 200,000 workers were dismissed by the comprador capitalists.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique made the south Korean economy entirely dependent on foreign monopoly capital and severely destroyed even the weak national industry.

Last year more than 2,500 fishermen on the east coast left their villages in quest of livelihood and every year large numbers of fishermen desert their villages and go from place to place.

Even university and college graduates find it hard to get jobs in south Korea.

Over 1,000 graduates of pedagogical college in North Kyongsang Province and upwards of 1,900 graduates of the same kind of college in South Cholla Province have been left without jobs for years now since their graduation.

Last year the illegal "political purge" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in campus threw thousands of progressive university and college students and conscientious professors into the army of jobless.

Every year south Korea fails in farming and hundreds of thousands of peasants swarm into cities to join the army of unemployed.

Every year south Korea has to give jobs to the new labour force of some 500,000 which increases as a result of the natural growth of the population. But it cannot do so and increases the unemployed.

All this makes it clear that south Korea is virtually a "kingdom of unemployment."

This is due to the reactionary and anti-popular policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and to the social system of south Korea, a colonial and semi-feudal society, and this can never be solved under the present ruling system.

**South Korean A-frame carriers waiting for something to carry**

# Ever-Strengthening Economic and Technical Cooperation

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The non-aligned nations and developing countries must strengthen their political unity and develop their economic and technical cooperation. Only by so doing can they eliminate the age-old backwardness and poverty left over from the colonial rule, build a rich and powerful independent, sovereign state and successfully wage the struggle for a new international economic order, too."**

The peoples of the non-aligned states, the developing countries, must strengthen their economic and technical cooperation to build a new society. It is an important guarantee for consolidating national independence and achieving their prosperity.

The economic and technical cooperation between these countries makes it possible to ward off the economic aggression of imperialism-colonialism, successfully overcome many difficulties arising from the building of a new society and rapidly develop economy and culture, science and technology.

It is important also in their struggle to establish a new international economic order.

Today the peoples of the non-aligned states, the developing countries, are promoting economic and technical cooperation in diverse forms between themselves.

Of late Singapore and Sri Lanka, Guinea-Bissau and Guinea, and Mozambique and Zambia concluded agreements on developing trade and economic relations and increasing scientific and technological cooperation.

Tunisia, Egypt, Benin, Togo, Mexico, Pakistan, India and other countries are also expanding cooperative relations in the realms of economy and culture, science and technology.

The developing countries are mutually exchanging raw and other materials and products badly needed for the building of the national economy on the principle of filling each other's needs.

Jamaica and Venezuela, and Guyana and Mexico established the relations of bilateral cooperation and exchange bauxite, aluminium, petroleum and other necessary raw materials and goods with each other.

In this way many countries are successfully solving even difficult problems which they cannot settle by themselves in building a new society.

They are also strengthening economic and technical cooperation by heightening the role of their organizations for joint development.

The recent third session of the Business Committee of the Organization of African Unity held in the capital of Tunisia discussed the questions of strengthening solidarity and economic cooperation between the African countries and adopted a resolution on increasing economic cooperation.

Thus far the committee has met many times, discussed the problem of strengthening cooperation and adopted relevant measures.

The committee helps the African countries to cooperate with each other more effectively in consolidating political independence and achieving economic self-support.

The member states of the Caribbean Community are taking positive joint action to achieve independent development, protect natural resources and use them for the building of a new life, strengthening solidarity and cooperation in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

They hold government heads' conference, ministerial conference and other meetings every year and discuss the matters of common concern in the region and the questions of developing the national economy and strengthening cooperation in the economy, technique and finance, and promote their common development.

They set up the Caribbean Development Bank, the Caribbean Food Company, the Joint Shipping Company of the Caribbean Nations and the Caribbean Fishery Training Centre, and are working jointly to attain economic independence, opposing imperialist control and plunder in concert and filling each other's needs and helping each other economically and technically.

The Caribbean Development Bank offers loans to the member nations of the community and the Caribbean Fishery Training Centre spreads advanced techniques and experiences for the rapid development of their fishing industry.

The Joint Shipping Company is contributing to building a new life in the Caribbean countries, developing their sea transport against imperialist monopoly and carrying their cargo.

The non-aligned nations, the developing countries, work jointly to conquer and exploit nature.

Recently Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam and other countries concluded a treaty on cooperation in the development and protection of the Amazon area. They unanimously stress the need to cooperate with each other to jointly protect the natural resources in the Amazon area from the harsh exploitation and plunder by the foreign imperialist monopolies and effectively use them.

The countries in the Sahel area held the 1st Special Session of the Administration Council of the Sahel Institute in Bamako, the capital of Mali, and discussed the question to join efforts in recovering the damage from drought.

After the session they made great progress in their bid to that end.

The African countries around Chad Lake are making joint efforts to exploit the lake. Nigeria and Chad decided to jointly establish a big irrigation system for 100,000 hectares of land which uses the water from the lake extending 20,000 square kilometres and are now stepping up the work.

Today the economic and technological cooperation of the non-aligned states, the developing countries, is getting closer daily.

All this shows that their economic and technical cooperation is developing from partial cooperation to many-sided one and it involves industry, agriculture and many other economic branches.

This expanding and deepening economic and technical cooperation proves a telling blow to the imperialists who monopolize the international market and do whatever they like, and it shakes the colonialist old international economic order established only in their favour to its foundation.

The non-aligned states, the developing countries, will surely put an end to all manner of plunder by the imperialists and build a new prosperous society by strengthening solidarity and cooperation in the struggle to attain their common goal and ideal.

*LIBRETTO*

# *The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain*

## ACT FIVE

### SCENE 1

**A FEW DAYS LATER, TOWARDS EVENING. THE REHEARSAL ROOM OF THE PROVINCIAL SONG AND DANCE ENSEMBLE.**

The stage grows light. The port town can be seen through a large window extending along one side of the room. Girls in practice costume are rehearsing the Magnolia Flower dance with Sun I playing the leading part. Sok Min is playing the piano and Ae Ryon is coaching Sun I in dance movements.

Women's *pangchang*:

**The beautiful magnolias are in full blossom**
**With the deep love of the leader.**
**Boundlessly grateful, they are in full flower**
**On every peak of Kumgang-san.**

As her partners are dancing, Sun I sings the song rather gloomily.

Sun I:

**In the storms and blizzards of bygone days**
**The Kumgang magnolia could not bloom.**

Sun I and women's *pangchang*:

**Now that sunshine is flooding this land**
**Thousands of its flowers have come into bloom.**

Producer: Comrade Sun I, this song must be sung as brightly as a magnolia flower.

Sun I: I don't know why, but every time I sing this song....

Sok Min: Comrade Sun I, I'm afraid you've not yet fully grasped the beauty of this song. Come here, please.

Sun I goes over to Sok Min. The members of the group quietly gather around Sok Min. Playing on the piano, Sok Min sings.

Sok Min and men's *pangchang*:

**O magnolia, flower of Korea!**
**Blossom in full in this socialist land.**

Ibbuni (looking at Sok Min in excitement): It's a nice song, sir.

Sun I: How did you become a composer? Please tell us.

Sok Min: It's a long story.

Sok Min softly begins his reminiscences.

Men's *pangchang*:

**How many agonizing years I spent**
**On the blizzard-ridden lumbering grounds in the north!**
**I recall the unforgettable days**
**When I was introduced to the song of revolution.**

Blizzard-swept forests. Lumberjacks are seen hauling logs down from the felling grounds. They gather round a campfire to rest. Some sit down and others flop down exhausted. Sok Min enters and sits beside them with a tired look.

Men's *pangchang*:

**There is nothing more precious than people in this world,**
**But miserable are those who are oppressed.**
**Wherever they go, they are worked hard and maltreated.**
**Every step they take is soaked with tears of blood.**

Comrade Pak comes up to Sok Min.

Comrade Pak: Sok Min, leave off writing music now and play the flute for us, will you?

Sok Min plays the flute.

Chorus:

**How long is it since we left our dear homes!**
**We wonder if our dear families are all well.**
**We are starved and humiliated everywhere,**
**And only the blizzard rages in the forest.**

Stage chorus and men's *pangchang*:

**In whom can we confide our sorrow as a stateless people!**
**We long for a splendid society.**

In their dreams the lumbermen return to their native places. Just then the overseer and policemen enter.

Overseer: Hey, so you're loafing about, just singing Korean songs? Cut it out and get to work right away!

The overseer lashes the lumberjacks.

Overseer (glowering at Sok Min who is holding a flute in his hand):

This is the guy who is said to write Korean songs and set music to them.

Detective (nodding his head): Korean songs?

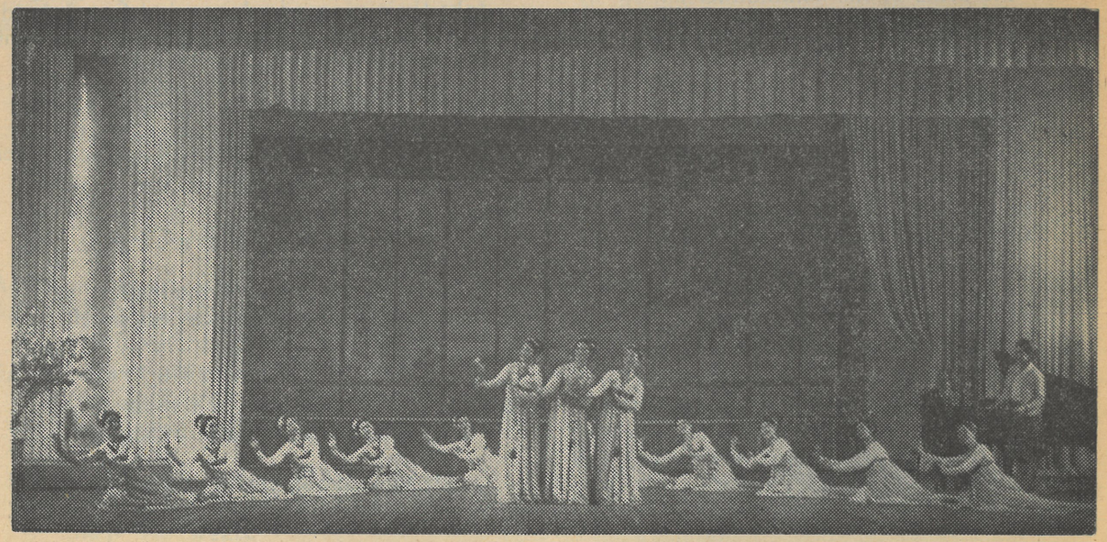
Policeman: Well then, sing a Japanese war song, will you?

Sok Min: I don't know such a song.

Policeman: What?!

The policeman strikes Sok Min with his rifle butt. Sok Min falls and the overseer whips him. The lumberjacks push the overseer aside and try to help Sok Min to his feet. Then the policeman fires a shot into the air. The overseer wields his whip and herds the workers out. Sok Min tries

Sun I and amateur dance group members rehearsing the dance "Magnolia Flower"



to rise, but falls again. He strikes the ground with his fist.

Men's *pangchang*:
**O what a dark world we live in!**
**Must a ruined people endure such misery!**

Sok Min:
**My heart is breaking with grief.**
**How long must I endure this humiliation!**

Men's *pangchang*:
**O thrice-cursed enemy!**
**When shall we be able to destroy him!**

Sok Min collapses again. At this moment cries of "Hurrah!" come drifting from afar. The lumberjacks run out. From the rear stage come loud cheers. The people enthusiastically welcome members of the Revolutionary Army.

**Comrade Pak** (entering in a hurry): **General Kim Il Sung's unit has come!**

Sok Min rises and looks in his direction. A commander of the guerrilla detachment enters.

**Comrade Pak: This is Comrade Hwang Sok Min whom I've told you about.**
**Commander** (clasping his hand): **How do you do, Comrade Sok Min? You must have had a hard time of it.**
**Sok Min: We've been waiting for you, waiting for you impatiently.** (Choking with emotion, he throws himself into the arms of the commander.)

The commander warmly embraces Sok Min. Sok Min is moved to tears.

Commander:
**When our country is free, we'll realize**
**All our hopes and enjoy our rights.**

Trio:
**In our vast liberated land**
**Our arts will come into full flower.**

Commander: Comrade Sok Min! (Taking a booklet from his chest pocket, he hands it to Sok Min.) **This is a book of revolutionary songs we Revolutionary Army men like to sing on hard marches and at bivouacs. The General has said that the verse and songs we write must serve the revolution, the country and the people.**

**Sok Min: General!** (He sheds heartfelt tears of emotion.)

Mixed *pangchang*:
**Learning the wishes of the General,**
**I feel a boundless warmth at heart.**

Men's *pangchang*:
**Emerging from oppression, where all was dark,**
**I've found the path to a future bright.**

Mixed *pangchang*:
**Keeping revolutionary songs at heart,**
**I shall live on full of hope.**

The figure of Sok Min, who is deeply moved, disappears. Sok Min finishes his reminiscences.

**Sok Min: That is how I became a composer. Probably you do not know all the hardships our people suffered without a country of their own. But how happy we are now! I tried to express all this in the music I wrote for the Magnolia Flower Song.**

The girls are deeply touched.

**Sun I: My father was also fond of music.**

Sok Min is about to ask a question when Ae Ryon enters.

**Ae Ryon: We are going to have another rehearsal.**
**Sok Min: Very well.**

Sok Min sits at the piano and begins to play the Magnolia Flower Song. The girls take their places to dance, but Sun I, holding a magnolia flower, remains where she is, deep in thought.

**Ae Ryon: Comrade Sun I!**

Sun I and other girls begin to dance under the guidance of Ae Ryon.

Women's *pangchang*:
**The beautiful magnolias are in full blossom**
**With the deep love of the leader.**
**Boundlessly grateful, they are in full flower**
**On every peak of Kumgang-san.**

Sun I:
**Spreading the fragrance of magnolia flowers,**
**We sing of beautiful Kumgang-san.**

Sun I and women's *pangchang*:
**Ever telling the story of the leader's love,**
**We shall live in the paradise of socialism.**

Sun I:
**In the storms and blizzards of bygone days**
**The Kumgang magnolia could not bloom.**
**Now that sunshine is flooding this land**
**Thousands of its flowers have come into bloom.**

While she is singing, Sun I's face clouds. She cannot sing the song to the end; she breaks off and runs out in tears. The dance is interrupted. In bewilderment all watch Sun I leave. Ae Ryon goes out after Sun I.

The lights fade.

## SCENE 2

SOME TIME LATER.
ON THE SEASHORE.

A pine grove stretches along a sandy beach. The moonlight dances on the ripples of the sea. As the stage grows light Sun I comes running through the pine grove. She leans against a pine tree, sobbing.

Women's *pangchang*:
**The girl is weeping on the moonlit seashore,**
**Unable to overcome her sorrow.**
**Why does the Magnolia Flower Song make you cry?**
**Girl from Kumgang-san, tell us why!**

Ae Ryon enters and quietly goes up to Sun I.

**Ae Ryon: Sun I, what's the matter?**
**Sun I: Miss...!** (Throws herself into the arms of Ae Ryon.)

Sun I:
**I am yearning for my father**
**Who played a flute that day under the magnolia tree.**
**Praising in song our happy life today,**
**And thinking of my father I cannot help but weep.**

Ae Ryon consoles Sun I longing in tears for her father

Ae Ryon:
**I did not know your story**
**Linked with the Magnolia Flower Song.**
**Let's not forget our sad lot in the past!**
**Let's do our bit for the happy life of today.**

**Sun I, it is time we were leaving. Let's go back quickly. We must make a good showing in Pyongyang.**

Ae Ryon leads Sun I away.

Women's *pangchang*:
**Bear blossom, Kumgang-san magnolia trees!**
**Come into full bloom under the leader's care.**

Sok Min and some dancers enter looking for Sun I. The girls fail to find Sun I and go out. Left alone, Sok Min walks on in deep thought.

Sok Min:
**I wonder why the girl was sobbing**
**As she sang of the pretty magnolia flowers!**
**If my daughter were alive, she would also be a full-grown girl.**
**Our happy life makes my heart ache for her all the more.**

Men's *pangchang*
**If my daughter were alive, she would also be a full-grown girl.**
**Our happy life makes my heart ache for her all the more.**

Sok Min finds a magnolia flower on a bench and picks it up.

Women's *pangchang*:
**The sight of a magnolia flower**
**Reminds him of his daughter as a little girl.**
**The more life prospers,**
**The more he yearns for his daughter.**

The lights fade.

## ACT SIX

### A FEW DAYS LATER, TOWARDS EVENING.

### RYONGWANG-JONG PAVILION IN PYONGYANG.

As the stage lightens the members of the group come jubilantly to the pavilion. Delighting in the fine view of Pyongyang, they sing.

Mixed *pangchang*:
**O city of ours, Pyongyang!**
**How beautiful is the Red socialist capital!**

Women's *pangchang*:
**With boundless joy we come to Pyongyang,**
**Where we have always longed to be.**
**Songs flow over Taedong-gang's blue waters.**
**And over Mansudae Hill the bright sun we see!**

Mixed *pangchang*:
**O city of ours, Pyongyang!**
**How beautiful is the Red socialist capital!**

Girls:
**Our leader is here in the revolutionary capital,**
**Which is the fountainhead of all our happiness.**
**All the world praises in song the sun of Juche**
**Which sheds its rays from here.**

Stage chorus and mixed *pangchang*:
**O city of ours, Pyongyang!**
**May the Red socialist capital ever prosper!**

Exit all. Sun I ascends the steps of the Ryongwang-jong Pavilion, deep in thought.

Women's *pangchang*:
**I remember the day long ago when as a child**
**I came here looking for my father.**
**I vividly recall my mother sobbing,**
**Soothing me at this Ryongwang-jong Pavilion.**
**As I think of those unforgettable days,**
**My father's old song comes back to me.**

Enter Chang Su. He listens to Sun I singing.

your father.

Sun I:
**Fairies come, they say, to Kumgang-san,**
**But I cannot see them through my tears.**

Sun I and Chang Su:
**When a rainbow shines over this land,**
**As pretty as a fairy she'll appear.**

Ibbuni comes running in.

Ibbuni: Sun I, let's hurry. We are to give our first performance at the Moran-bong Theatre.

Sun I goes out following Ibbuni. Chang Su is following them, when Sok Min calls to him.

Sok Min: Comrade Chang Su, where did you learn the song you've just sung?

Sok Min is surprised at the flute once used by him

Chang Su: I learned it from Sun I's mother.
Sok Min: Yes?
Chang Su (showing him a flute): This flute once belonged to Sun I's father.

**This is the precious flute her father once played,**
**When he lived far away from accursed society.**
**Sun I's mother gave it to me**
**To praise today's happiness in song.**

Sok Min (holding the flute and examining it):
**I recognize well the old flute I played.**
**I never dreamed I would see it again.**

Men's *pangchang*:
**Who could imagine songs of happiness would be sung**
**With the flute I used to play in tears!**

Chang Su: Then you are....
Sok Min: Comrade Chang Su, don't tell her about this yet, she is going to make her first appearance today.

The amateur art group members from the Kumgang village sing, looking down at beautiful Pyongyang from the Ryongwang-jong pavilion

Exit Chang Su.

Men's *pangchang*:

**Judging by the old Kumgang-san song and the flute,**
**She is my dear daughter beyond doubt.**
**She has blossomed into a happy flower**
**In the leader's embrace.**

Mixed *pangchang*:

**She has blossomed into a happy flower**
**In the leader's embrace.**

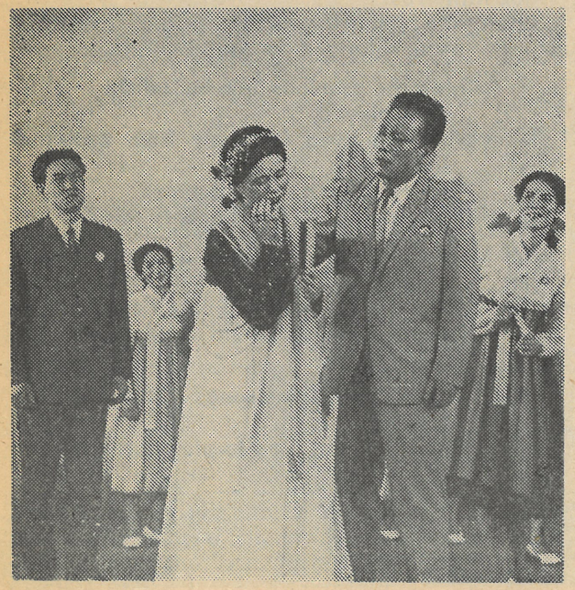
The lights fade.

## ACT SEVEN

### THE SAME EVENING.
### THE MORAN-BONG THEATRE.

The stage set is a beautiful view of Kumgang-san Mountain. On the stage with magnolia flowers in full bloom a song and dance is being performed in praise of Kumgang-san—a socialist paradise.

Sun I has moving meeting with her father



Mixed *pangchang*:

**O beautiful Kumgang-san,**
**Let all our descendants know his grateful name.**

Sun I:

**For fifteen long years through snowstorms**
**He fought for the rebirth of this beautiful country.**
**The towering peaks and crystal-clear streams**
**Praise Marshal Kim Il Sung's kindness in song.**

Mixed *pangchang*:

**Let us sing, o Kumgang-san,**
**Let us sing the song of the people's benevolent sun.**

As the stage revolves during the singing, a panoramic view is unfolded in the background—the beautiful scenery of Kumgang-san, now a socialist paradise. In brilliant sunshine the magnolia flowers in full bloom present their songs of loyalty to the sun. The performance draws to a close. There is thunderous applause. The producer, Ae Ryon and the stage-director rush in and congratulate the performers on their success. Sun I sheds tears from overexcitement.

**Producer: Congratulations, comrades! Your performance was a great success.**

**Members of the group: Hurrah!**

Chang Su comes rushing in.

**Chang Su: Comrade Sun I! Hwang Sok Min is... your father! He looked at this flute and....**

**Sun I: What?!**

Enter Sok Min.

**Sok Min: Sun I, my dear!**

Sun I bursts into tears, covering her face with a handkerchief.

**Sok Min: Sun I, my dear! I'm your father!**
**Sun I: Father!** (Sobs in the arms of Sok Min.)

A wordless *pangchang* is sung.

Women's *pangchang*:

**Parted for over twenty years, they could not recognize each other.**
**But under the leader's care they are reunited as in a dream.**



Mixed *pangchang* and stage *pangchang*:

**His kindness is higher than Piro-bong Peak.**
**His love is deeper than the East Sea.**

The lights fade.

## FINALE

### A FEW DAYS LATER. THE APPROACHES TO KUMGANG VILLAGE.

As the stage grows light Myon Hui, Old Pak and other Kumgang villagers are seen waiting for the members of the group returning from the Festival.

Women's *pangchang*:

**Bearing Mansudae Hill's bright sun**
**And the leader's warm love,**
**The young people of Kumgang are coming home.**

Mixed *pangchang*:

**O they are coming home,**
**Coming home, singing of happiness.**
**Our young people are coming home**
**Who won fame with the Kumgang song.**
**The whole village has turned out with warm hearts,**
**With such warm hearts.**
**To welcome the happy young people home.**

The members of the group come rushing in. Everyone is jubilant and the girls surround and embrace Sun I's mother. Sun I rushes in, calling to her mother.

**Sun I: Mother!**
**Myong Hui: Sun I dear, I saw you on television.**

Stopping just short of her mother, Sun I stands speechless, choked with emotion.

**Myong Hui: Sun I, my dear! Why, is anything wrong?**
**Sun I: Mother! Father, father is....**
**Myong Hui: What? What do you mean, "father"?**

**Sun I: Mother! I have met father.**

In bewilderment, Myong Hui turns her gaze to the village road. Sok Min enters and comes over to Myong Hui.

**Sok Min: My dear! I am back.**
**Myong Hui: Oh, can it really be you?**
**Sok Min: You have brought up our Sun I to be a nice girl.**

Embracing Sun I, Myong Hui cries.

Sok Min:

**How anxiously you must have awaited my return,**
**Bringing up our daughter for over twenty years!**

Myong Hui:

**Bringing up our daughter in the warm embrace of the Party,**
**I have been waiting for this happy day.**

Sok Min and Sun I:

**In those days when we had no country of our own,**
**We had nowhere to live even in the remote mountains.**

Stage chorus:

**Under the leader's infinitely warm care**
**We are reunited after a long separation.**

The stage is alive with magnolia flowers in full bloom and a panoramic view of Kumgang-san Mountain unfolds in the background. A dance of magnolia flowers begins while a grand chorus is sung. The people of Kumgang village sing a song praising today's happy life.

Grand chorus:

**O kindhearted fatherly leader,**
**The people are happy under your care.**
**Our world-famous Kumgang-san**
**Will shed brilliant light over our reunified land.**
**When brothers in the north and south embrace each other,**
**Kumgang-san will be a paradise for fifty millions.**
**O Marshal Kim Il Sung, our sun,**
**Fifty million Koreans wish you long life and good health.**
**We wish you, our leader, long life and good health.**

Dazzling rays of sunlight illuminate the whole stage ever more brilliantly.

— THE END —

# Do You Know?

## Tansimjul

*Tansimjul* is a revolutionary dance which the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught and spread among the children's art troupers in the guerrilla base during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. The leitmotif of this revolutionary dance is that all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces should unite as one around the Party.

Thirteen ribbons of different colours meaning 13 provinces of pre-liberation Korea hang from the top of a red pole symbolizing the Party. Thirteen children in garbs of worker, peasant, guerrilla, student, woman and others hold the end of each ribbon and dance round the pole, singing the "National Liberation Song," the "General Mobilization Song" and the "Play Song." In the course,the ribbons are twisted into a beautiful patterned braid.

This dance was danced, celebrating May Day, the International Children's Day or victorious battles of the guerrillas and welcoming children joining the Children's Corps.

It greatly contributed to rallying the broad sections of people around the great leader and making them know his great revolutionary line.

Today it is widely danced by our Juvenile Corps members and it is used as a mass dance in the mammoth mass gymnastic display. Our people love it very much.

## School System in Our Country

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung an advanced educational system is established in our country and our school system is most rational in training the rising generation into harmoniously-developed Juche-type revolutionaries, able national cadres.

In our country children enter kindergarten at four, and in its senior course they receive the one-year preschool compulsory education to get primary school education under the system of universal compulsory 11-year education.

They enter primary school at six after finishing the kindergarten course and four years later they advance to six-year senior middle school.

The first four years of senior middle school are dedicated to the initial stage of general secondary education and the last two years to the high stage of secondary education. Thus, universal compulsory 11-year education is completed.

Graduates from senior middle school can take up jobs or advance to 4-5 year or 5-6 year university and college or 3-year higher technical school.

The graduates from the higher technical school are qualified as assistant engineer. The graduates from university and college are qualified as engineer or specialist.

Those who take up jobs after graduation from senior middle school can study at such study-while-working higher educational institutions as factory higher technical school or factory college or in the correspondence or evening course of regular colleges. The term of these educational institutions is one year longer than that of the regular schools.



## Saekdong Coat

**The *saekdong* coat is children's national costume with rainbow-striped sleeves.**

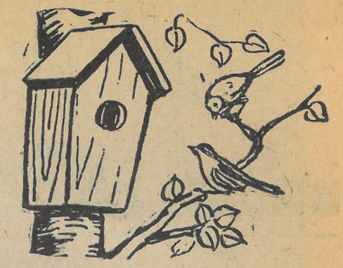
**Boys and girls wear it in their childhood from the first birthday.**

**The coat collar is grass-green, scarlet or yellow, grass-green for most of boys. The stripes of sleeves are rainbow-coloured—red, grass-green, indigo, yellow, pink, purple and white. They are a rainbow-striped silk or stripes of rainbow-coloured cloths.**

**There is a coat whose shoulder is striped in three colours.**

**Children wear this coat in every season. Its cloths and colours are somewhat different according to season. As it is attractive and beautiful, children love to wear it on our gala days.**

## *"Bird Week"*



*In our country the first week of April is observed as the "Bird Week."*

*During this week school children as well as adults take part in colourful functions to protect and multiply beneficial birds in a mass movement.*

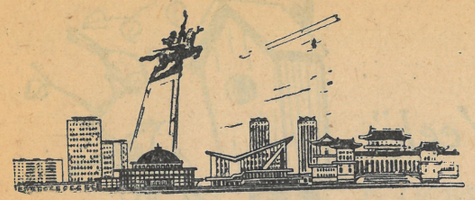
*Lecture meeting, seminar and other mass gatherings are held to spread the good results and experiences obtained in protecting the birds on the instructions of the great leader to protect the country's bird population.*

*During the week the publicity work for bird protection is intensively organized on a countrywide scale through the press, radio and cinema. Film shows, field observations, inspections of zoo, nature museums, model protectors of beneficial birds, etc. are arranged.*

*Children and people also look round woods, parks or recreation grounds to see whether birds settle in man-made nestboxes set in trees during winter, and redistribute or make them better if necessary.*

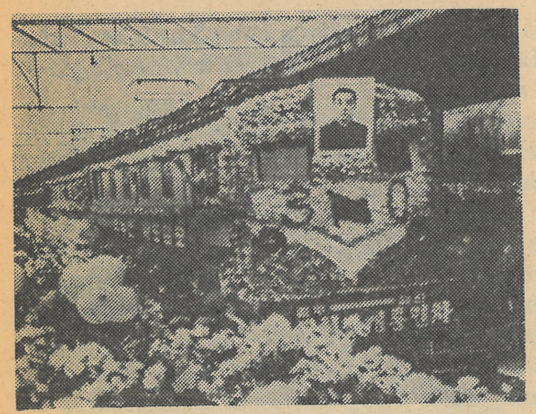
*Typical birds accustomed to man-made nestboxes are great-tit, grey starling, Daurian redstart and nuthatch.*

*Patriotism of our people, school children in particular, is highly displayed through their good care for beneficial birds every year during the week, thus bringing about a good success in the protection of the country's animal and plant life as a whole.*



# News

## Kilju-Hyesan Railway Electrified



The Paekdusan youth railway (Kilju-Hyesan railway) was electrified and opened to traffic of late.

Our railway constructors completed the railway electrification project in honour of the 30th birthday of our Republic.

The electrification of the 140 kilometre-long railway linking the east coast with the northern inland areas was most difficult because the railway section has the steepest gradient in our country and many curves.

But youth shock brigaders and constructors did their utmost, overcoming difficulties, to translate into reality the far-reaching plan of the great leader as soon as possible and completed the project one year ahead of schedule.

The respected and beloved leader sent a congratulatory message to youth shock brigaders and constructors on the pre-schedule completion of the project.

The electrification of the Paekdusan youth railway makes it possible to more fully meet the rapidly increasing demand for transport in the section, develop the national economy in the region more quickly and raise the living standards of the people there.

## National Art Exhibition Held in Honour of 30th Birthday of the DPRK

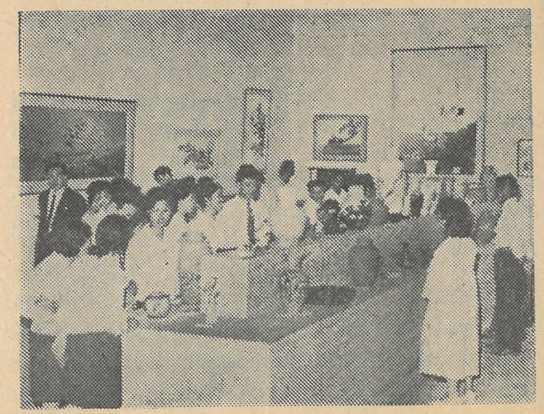
A national art exhibition was held in Pyongyang recently in honour of the 30th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland.

The exhibition displayed over 820 art works such as Korean paintings, oil paintings and graphic, industrial, decorative and stage art works.

Korean paintings "The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung establishes the people's revolutionary government and shares joy with people" and "The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung talking with smelters" and other paintings vividly depicting his wise guidance and lofty virtue incited in spectators boundless respect and love for him.

Also impressive were art works graphically showing the heroic struggle waged by our people to realize the immortal Juche idea of the great leader under the banner of the Republic and the achievements made in it.

The exhibition eloquently proved that our art has developed into an art for the revolution, the working class and the people under the Party's correct policy for art and literature.

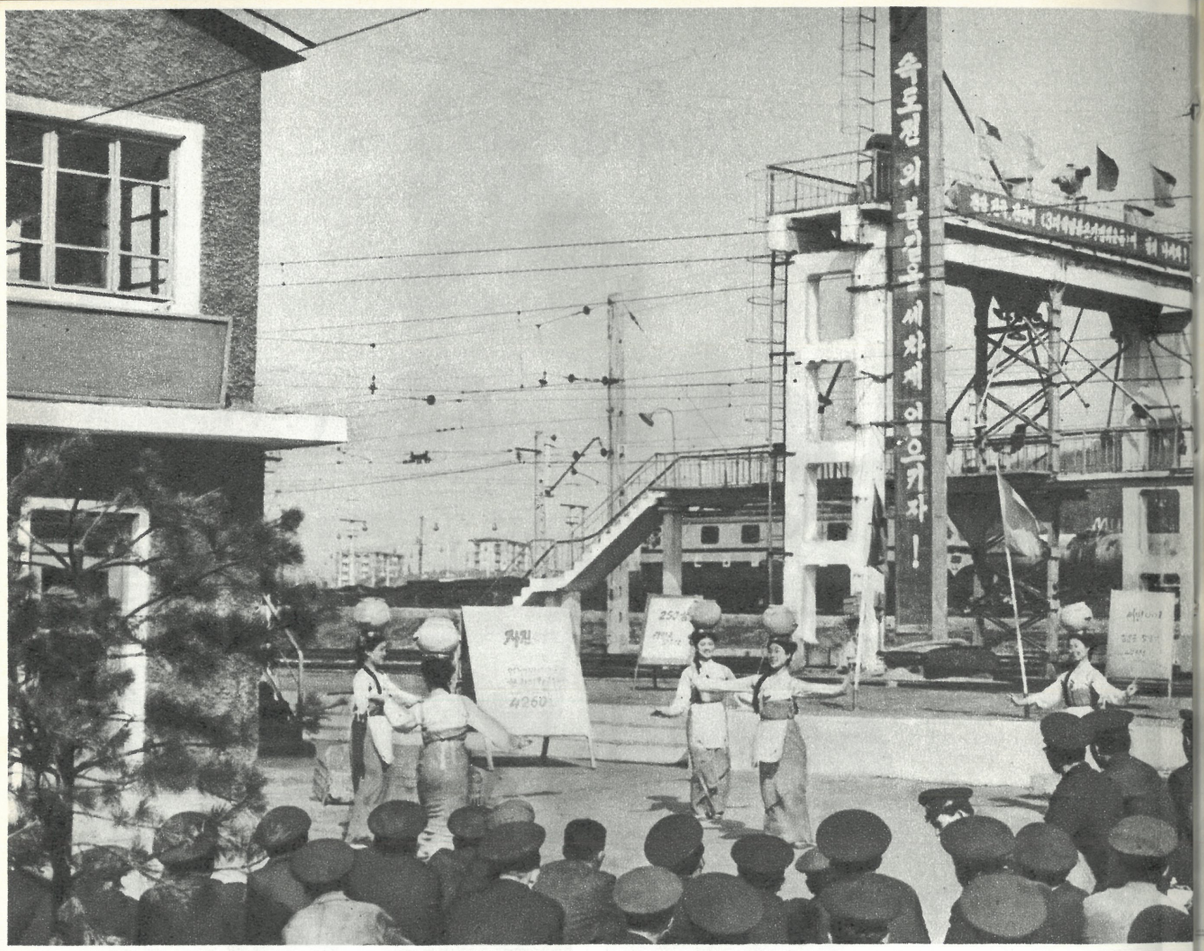


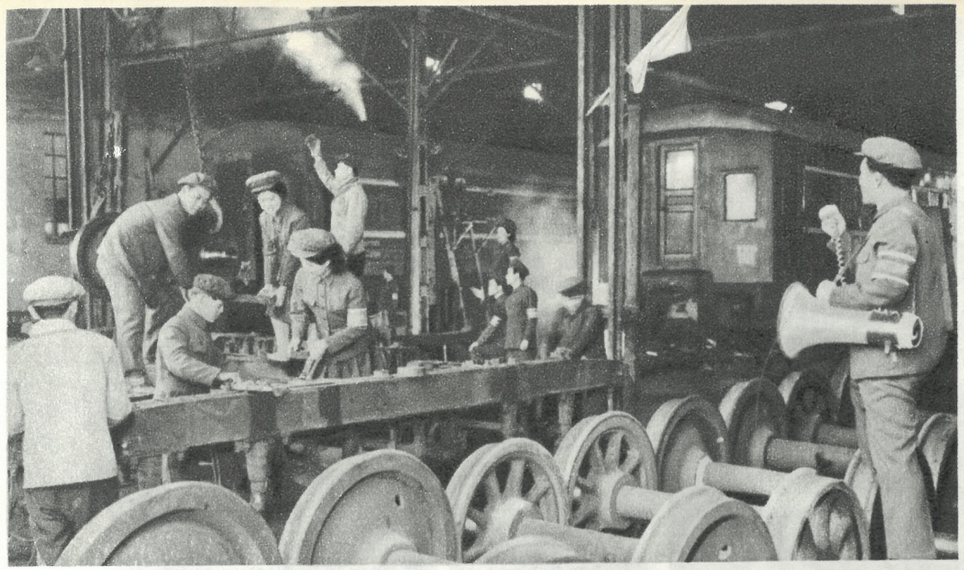




## Railway Art Troupers

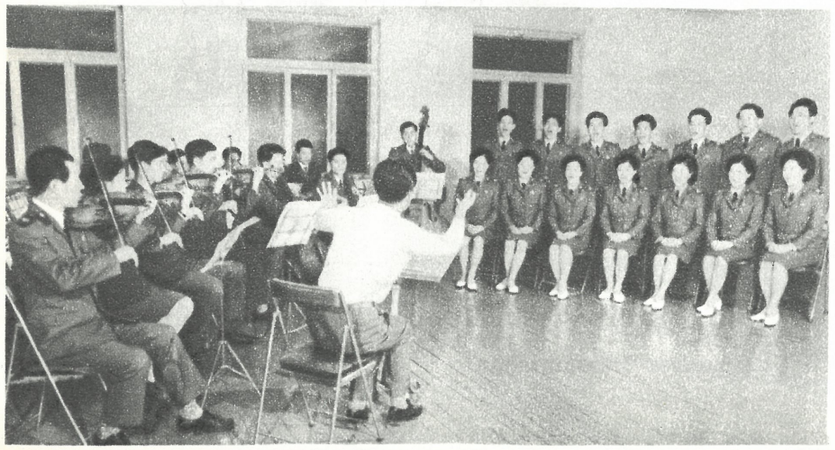
A trio witty story "Good Is Concentrated Transportation"



The art troupers give their performances to encourage railwaymen to greater results in their work

A chorus "Forward, Transport Front!" is almost ready for presentation



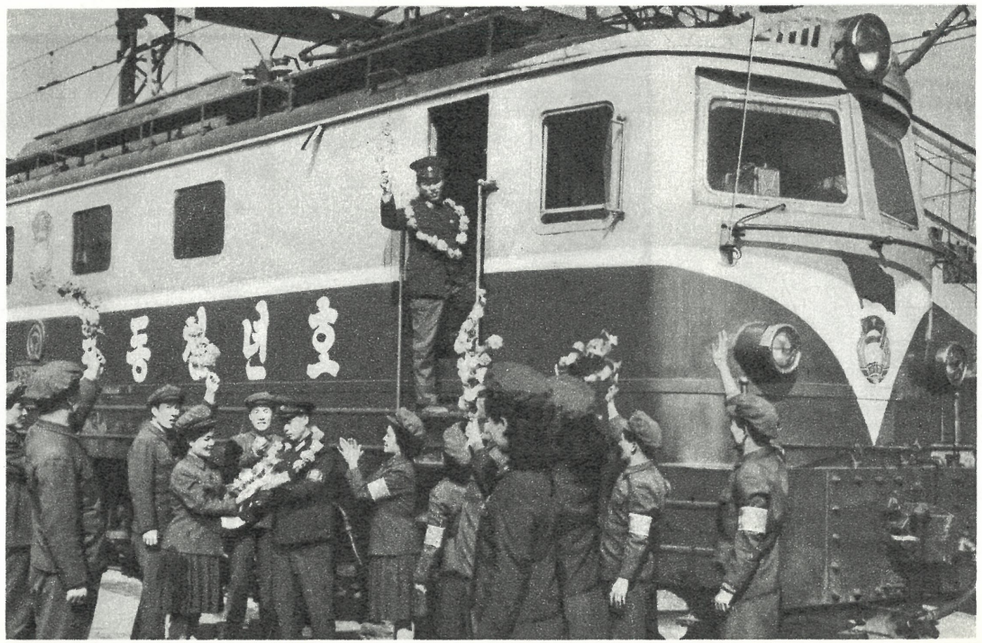
A scene from the intermezzo

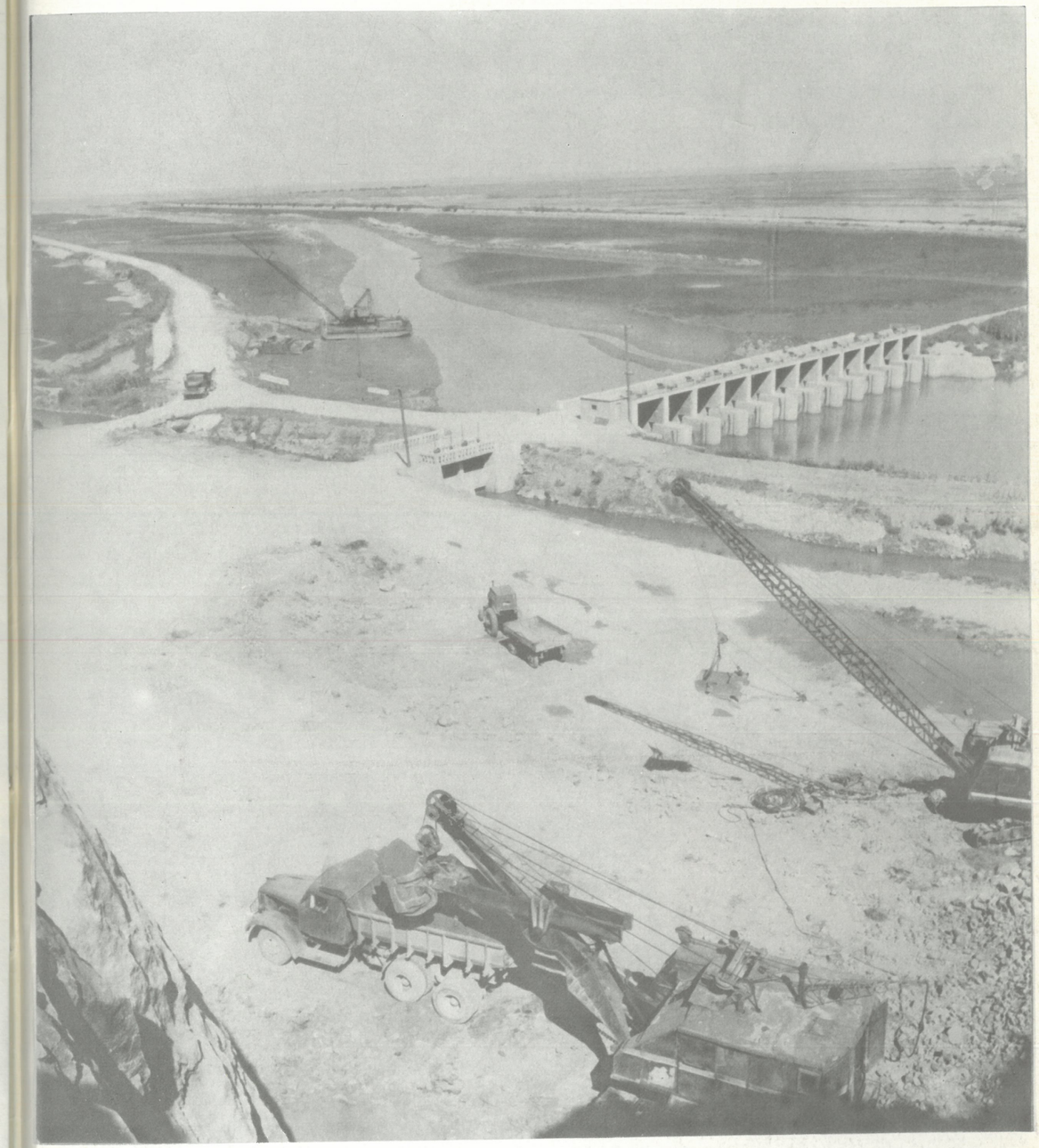
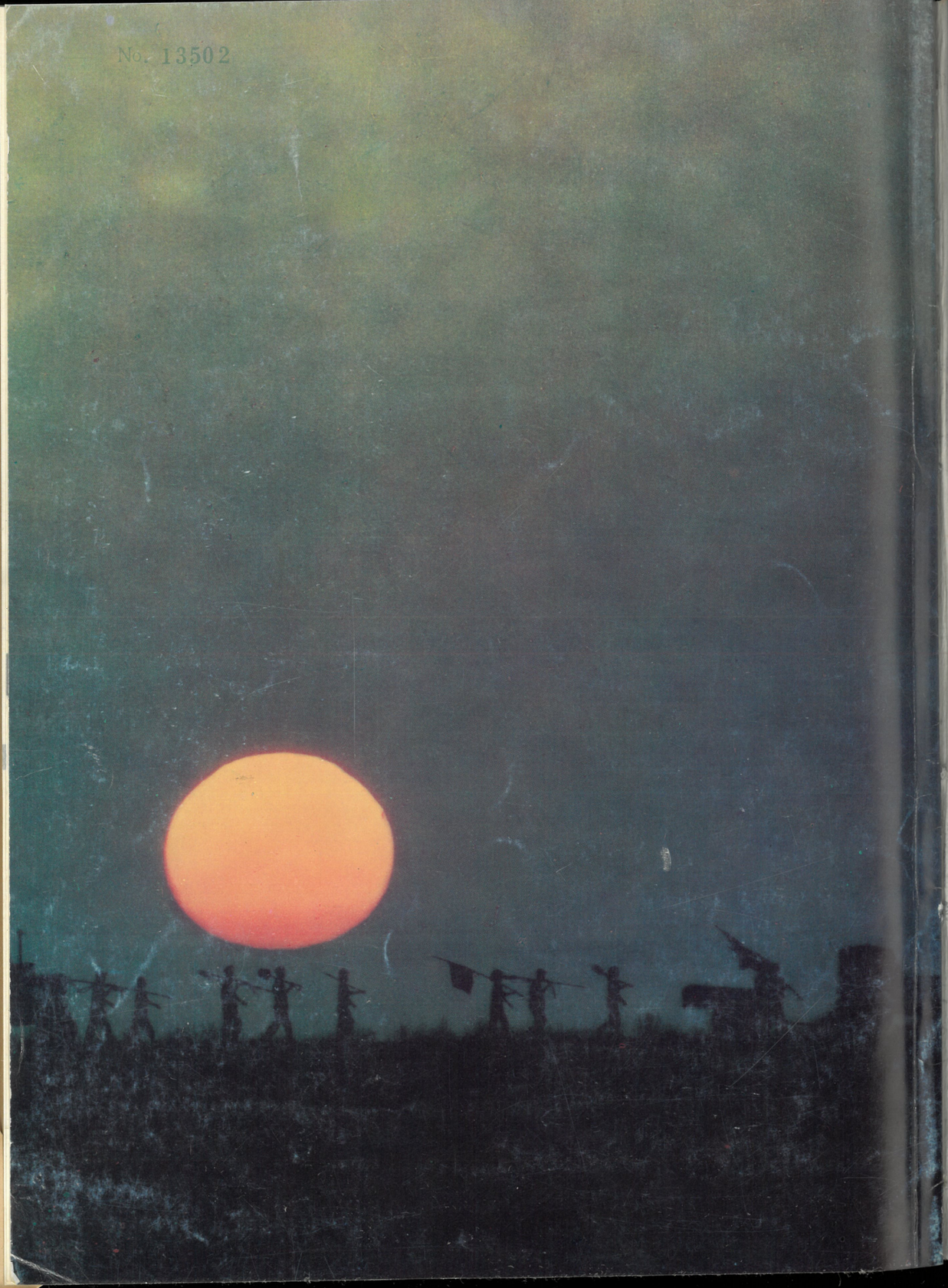
"Sorry for Indifference"

A scene from the dance "Joy of Car Inspector"

The carriage for the troupers is also used for artistic creation

Troupers congratulate the crew of a locomotive corps on their innovations in concentrated transportation

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